The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"HDKFS."

Large, Special, and Important Sale

5,000 Doz.

Ladies', Gents', Children's

Handkerchiefs,

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and brought out expressly for the

Holiday Trade!

☞ The following "Lots" will be found "CHEAP"--"VERY CHEAP."

1,000 doz. French Batiste "Hand-Embroidered" Hdkfs., 12 1-2c.

500 doz. Children's Linen Hemmed Hdkfs., "Printed Borders," 8c.

350 doz. Ladies' Unlaundried Hem-stitch Hdkfs., "very fine quality," 12 1-2c.

600 doz. Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., Fancy Embroidered Edges. Just think of it! only 15c.

200 doz. Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., "superior quality Linen," "measuring 23 inches square," 25c singly, or $2.75 per doz. This we believe to be the best 25c Hdkf. ever shown in Chicago.

We have for the Holidays the Finest Assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Stamped and Embroidered Linen Hdkfs. ever shown in this market.

Our stock of Silk Hdkfs. and Silk Mufflers is now complete, and embraces all the newest designs and latest shades.

☞ In Gents' Hdkfs. we are also prepared to show a large assortment, both in Plain and Fancy.

"AS USUAL,"

LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CHOCOLATE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



BAKER'S CHOCOLATE,

The standard for a Century. This Chocolate is made from the choicest Cocoa, carefully selected and prepared. It is the best preparation of plain Chocolate in the market for family use.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Dec. 15, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse or on cars in Omaha (if on cars after inspection and acceptance at place of packing), as may be required by the Subsistence Department:

One hundred and ten (110) barrels Pork, light mess, to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

One hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) pounds Bacon, short, clear sides, medium weight and thickness, packed in crates, strapped, of about 220 pounds bacon each, to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

Three thousand (3,000) pounds Breakfast Bacon (thin breasts), canvased, and in slatted boxes, strapped, of about 100 pounds breakfast bacon each, to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

Eleven hundred and four (1104) 5-pound tins Lard (pure leaf), twelve tins in a case, strapped. Each tin must hold actually 5 pounds, net, of lard to be accepted; price per tin and not per pound to be stated; to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.
THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.

Proposals for Mail Locks.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of January, 1881, for furnishing a new kind of mail locks and keys, for the sole and exclusive use of the United States through registered mails.

As the public exposure and searching examination necessary to intelligent bidding on any prescribed model of a lock and key would tend to impair, if not entirely destroy, the further utility of such locks and keys for the purposes of the mails, the Postmaster-General prescribes no model or sample for bidders, but relies for a selection on the mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors hereby invited, may develop in samples submitted by them.

Specifications of the conditions and requirements relating to proposals, samples, contract, etc., as well as forms of proposal, will be furnished on application by letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless it shall have been submitted in accordance with such specification and forms.

The contracts which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. But the right is, however, reserved to reject any and all of the proposals.
JAS. N. TYNER, Acting Postmaster-General.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA, Nov. 27, noon | CIRCASSIA, Dec. 11, 1 p m
BOLIVIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m | DEVONIA, Dec. 18, 6 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

New York to London direct.

ELYSIA, Nov. 27, noon | VICTORIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

PIANOS.

WEBER

recognized that, until his time, the development of the Piano had been in the direction of Mechanism, and applied himself to the perfecting of the tone, which he improved remarkably, producing a broader and more musical quality, and greater singing capacity. This is why artists generally prefer these

PIANOS

BAUER

MANUFACTURER OF

PIANOS!

Warerooms, 182 & 184 Wabash-av.
Factory, cor. 129th st. and Lexington-av., N.Y.

THE "MARS" COLOGNE.

A Pair Royal!

THE "MARS" COLOGNE (Trade-Mark).

THE "TEMPLE" COLOGNE (Trade-Mark).

Buck & Rayner,

Makers of the "MARS" FACE POWDER in Three Tints, viz.: White, Blonde, and Brunette.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AT COBB'S LIBRARY, 29 WASHINGTON-ST

PHOTOGRAPHY.

CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.

IF YOU WISH ARTISTIC and beautifully finished Photographs the quality of which is kept up to the highest standard of excellence, you can obtain them at the Studio of

Copelin,

75 Madison-st.,

For the NEXT THIRTY DAYS. The price is reduced to only $4 a dozen.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.

Our new lightning process overcomes the difficulties of cloudy weather. Proof shown and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

Will Remove to 51 STATE-ST. in a few days. STOVES, RANGES, and FURNACES, until removal, sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

DALTON,

192 STATE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

147 STATE-ST.

PAINTING AND DRAWING MATERIAL

Of Every Description. Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, &c.

SIMEON W. KING

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, Commissioner of U. S. Court of Claims, Passport Agent, and Notary Public. Business promptly and carefully attended to. Office, 107 Clark-st., Room 5.

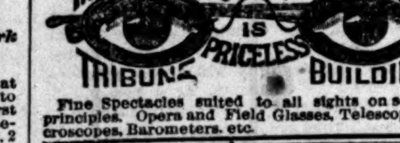
TO THE LADIES.

An Elegant Lot of Latest Styles

FRENCH HATS,

Evening, Promenade, and Church Bonnets, just received from Paris, and opened this morning at 158 State-st., office of S. T. Taylor's System. Mme. HEPPARD

OPTICAL GOODS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

M'CORD & PHILLIPS.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON MARGINS.

154 La Salle-st.

J. C. McCORD. H. W. PHILLIPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after Thursday, Nov. 25, all Freight will be received and delivered at our New Depot, corner of Fourteenth and Dearborn-sts.
ROBERT FORSYTH, G. F. A.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

Commissioner Le Duc will again recommend that Congress make an appropriation for a new building for the Department of Agriculture, and in his forthcoming report will submit plans of such a building as he thinks desirable. The Commissioner will oppose the appointment of a Commission such as is proposed by some of the cattle-breeders to inquire into the causes of disease among cattle and sheep. Mr. Le Duc says that such an investigation has been carried on under his own supervision for the last three years, and that the result will soon be made public. Acting on the report made to him by the various experts employed, he will recommend the passage of the bill introduced into the Senate last April by Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and which provides that any person who delivers for transportation, or any railroad official who receives for transportation, live cattle suffering with infectious disease of any kind shall be liable to fine and imprisonment.

Among the coal-dealers of Chicago there are forebodings of a scarcity of coal this winter, and of high prices in consequence. The early advent of freezing weather has locked up a vast quantity of coal afloat and on its way to this city, the amount being estimated at from 70,000 to 100,000 tons; and the premature arrival of winter has also had the effect of increasing the demand, so that stocks have been very much reduced. It would seem, however, that there is no ground for the anticipation of a coal famine or of any very great increase in prices, as the railroads will in two or three weeks be able to transport immense quantities of anthracite that would otherwise have come by water, employing in this way cars that would otherwise return empty after having been loaded with grain to the seaboard.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway held yesterday in New Orleans, a resolution favoring the consolidation of that road with the Texas Pacific was unanimously adopted. Gov. Brown, who represented Tom Scott and the Texas Pacific, addressed the Directors after the passage of the resolution, and said that the action of the Directors was very satisfactory to himself and Col. Scott, because it meant that they were willing to coöperate in extending the line as promptly as circumstances would permit to the Pacific Ocean. The consolidation of the two roads and the extension of the line will make a continuous road from New Orleans by way of Shreveport, Fort Worth, and El Paso to the Pacific Coast.

There is a pretty general feeling that a refunding bill will be passed during the next session of Congress,—one similar in tenor to the Wood Refunding bill introduced last session. It is believed that Secretary Sherman will recommend in his annual report the passage of such a bill, slightly modified. He agrees with Mr. Wood that the rate of interest of the new bonds should be 3½ per cent, but believes that the time of the bond should be shorter. There are now $200,000,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds, the last coupon on which will be taken up next January, and it is very desirable that these bonds may be refunded at the low rate of interest recommended by Mr. Wood and the Ways and Means Committee.

Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, was elected to Parliament yesterday from the Borough of Wexford, and without opposition. This is the first election which has taken place in Ireland since the general election, and is quite significant as showing Mr. Parnell's power in the Irish constituencies. Mr. Healy, the member-elect, is under indictment for having intimidated a farmer who took a holding from which another was evicted. The fact that he was under ban, and that he was supported by Parnell, was Healy's only claim to the support of the Wexford electors.

Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical-certificate notoriety, and Martin V. Chapman, one of his bondsmen, were convicted at Philadelphia yesterday on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government of $5,000, that being the amount of the bond of Buchanan, and which Chapman tried to avoid paying by concocting a bogus story that Buchanan had committed suicide. Mr. Van Duser, the second bondsman, was acquitted of all complicity in the transaction. "Dr." Buchanan will be tried on the charge of swindling and using the United States mail for that purpose next Tuesday.

There is considerable comment on the new edition of the rules of the House of Representatives as prepared by the Journal Clerk and just published. This edition contains the twenty-second joint rule, just as though it was in existence, which is not the case. Many Republicans think that it is purposely incorporated in order to give the House a sort of quasi-authority in connection with the Electoral count. The tendency of the Democrats to resort to questionable schemes gives good reason for the Republicans to keek a sharp lookout.

Capt. Steele, George M. Jackson, and Robert Wilson, the deputation chosen by the Oklahoma colonists at their meeting at Wichita, Kas., recently, will leave St. Louis to-day for Washington, where they will lay before the President and Congress the memorial of the colonists in explanation of what they conceive to be their rights. Capt. Steele says that the colonists to the number of several thousands will leave Wichita for Oklahoma Dec. 6, and will take with them saw-mills, farm and other machinery, and the outfit for a newspaper.

The trial of Parnell and his fellow-traversers will commence at Dublin on the 17th of December. Great consternation has been created in Government circles in Ireland by the discovery that one of the fourteen men arrested Tuesday in Cork for participation in a Fenian procession is a British soldier. All the prisoners, including the soldier, have been committed for trial. The five persons who were arrested near Loughrea, in Galway, for having forcibly reinstated a tenant who was evicted have been discharged for want of evidence.

Fourteen men were arrested at Cork yesterday for participating in what is described as a Fenian procession, and for firing shots while so participating. The police charge that the shots were directed towards themselves. It does not appear that any of them were hurt, however. If Mr. Forster's threat to suspend the Habeas Corpus act is carried out, additional jail-buildings will be needed in Ireland. But then Mr. Forster and his colleagues may come to recognize the truth of Byron's expression that a nation cannot be imprisoned.

On Nov. 1 there were outstanding in National-bank currency $342,063,451, and in legal-tenders $346,681,016. No bank-notes of less denomination than $5 have been issued since January, 1879, and there are now only $4,219,025 in $1 and $2 National-bank notes outstanding, while there are about $43,500,000 legal-tenders of those denominations. About 20 per cent of all outstanding notes are in denominations of $50 and upwards. The amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes is $359,748,959.

The Trustees of the St. Peter Insane Asylum yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a resolution calling upon Gov. Pillsbury to appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate all facts and circumstances connected with the Asylum fire as soon as possible, with a view to ascertaining the cause and locating the responsibility. The officers of the Asylum are requested to afford all facilities to the investigators. Hazelton, the lunatic who is charged with having originated the fire, is still in custody.

There was a decided tendency to higher prices in the New York grain market yesterday on account of the exclusion of so many grain-laden boats from port by the ice blockade, and because of the pretty general belief that the railroad companies will soon advance the freight rates on grain. As to the quantity of grain shut out by the ice blockade, however, Mr. Walker, the statistician of the New York Public Produce Exchange, says the reports are greatly exaggerated.

At a meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church Society of this city yesterday, presided over by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson as Moderator, it was resolved to invite the Rev. John S. McIntosh, of Belfast, Ireland, to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church. The reverend gentleman thus recommended and invited was born in Philadelphia of Scotch parents, and was educated in Ireland. It is believed he will accept the call to Chicago.

A Chicagoan wrote to Secretary Sherman a few days ago that there was a rumor current in this city that some of the counterfeit bonds found upon Doyle, recently arrested here, had been offered for sale in the open market. Secretary Sherman caused an investigation to be made, and it was proven that there could not have been the least foundation for the rumor, as the bonds had not at any time passed out of the hands of the members of the Secret Service.

H. B. Graff & Co.'s warehouse and grain elevator at Lancaster, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building contained grain, apples, potatoes, and tobacco, owned by several parties, including H. B. Graff & Co., John C. Tiemeyer & Co. of St. Louis, Lederman & Co., and Jesse Roach of Lancaster. The building was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $9,500. The value of the contents is estimated at $50,000, and the insurance is $25,000.

The speculative fever in stocks in Wall street was kept up yesterday. The favorits of the day before were the favorits yesterday, and showed plainly that the Vanderbilt clique are fully determined to advance prices still further. Outside of coal stocks, which made a decided upward movement, the stocks invested in most were Northwestern, St. Paul, New York Central, Lake Shore, Erie, Michigan Central, and Western Union.

James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey, indicted for perjury in connection with the Morey Chinese letter and the Philp case, pleaded guilty yesterday in the New York Court of Sessions, and was remanded for sentence till to-morrow. He made a short statement to the Court. He said he was born in Georgetown, D. C., was 21 years old, and had no occupation. The latter statement accounts for O'Brien's present predicament.

An appalling catastrophe is reported to have occurred off the Italian coast yesterday morning. The Italian steamer Ortigia came into collision in the Gulf of Spezzia with the French steamer Oncle Joseph, which had on board 300 passengers. The Oncle Joseph was so badly damaged that she sank soon after the collision, and 250 passengers went down with her. The Ortigia put into Leghorn in a very damaged condition.

A fire broke out in a gambling-room at Coleville, an oil town near Bradford, Pa., last night, and before it could be got under control thirty-five buildings, including the principal hotel, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained. Spece's tobacco factory at Toledo, worth $10,000, and insured for $1,500, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Senator Carpenter is said to favor the election of Postmaster Keyes as the successor of Senator Angus Cameron, and is believed to be working quietly to accomplish that result. The knowledge of Carpenter's attitude is disappointing to Mr. Sawyer's friends, but they say their man can win without the aid, indeed in spite of the opposition, of Senator Carpenter.

Chevalier Boutenew, at present Secretary of the Russian Embassy at London, has been chosen by the Pope to settle the ecclesiastical disputes between Russia and the Vatican. The trouble relates to the filling of the vacant sees in Poland. Chevalier Boutenew was selected from three persons whose names were submitted to the Pope by the Russian authorities.

There are six French sees without Bishops, and they are likely to remain so for a considerable time, as the nominees of the Pope are not favored by the French Government, and those for whom the latter has expressed a preference are not favored by his Holiness. That this should be the case is by no means surprising under existing circumstances.

The New Englanders of Atchison and vicinity had a grand reunion at Atchison yesterday, 250 persons being present. After having partaken of a sumptuous repast, speeches were delivered by Senator Ingalls, Judge Webb, Congressman Haskell, and others. The occasion was enlivened by the singing of several old New England songs and a dance.

For this region to-day falling followed by stationary or rising temperature, northwest shifting to south or west winds, with partly cloudy weather, are predicted.

It required a large force of cavalry, infantry, policemen, and Orangemen to escort fifty-seven sacks of Mr. Boycott's grain from his farm to the railway station yesterday. The grain will be shipped by rail from Galway to Dublin, where it will be sold, if a buyer can be procured. If our Barnum was not so ill just now he might become a purchaser of the grain. It might pay as a curiosity.

Mr. D. K. Ferguson, President, and Mr. W. P. Shinn, Vice-President, of the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis, have resigned, owing to a quarrel with the Directors of the concern, supposed to be about financial matters. Mr. Oliver Garrison was elected to succeed Ferguson. The financial condition of the works is reported to be good.

Mr. Kennedy, a landlord living near Loughrea, in the West of Ireland, and who refused to reduce the rents on his estate, was made a target for three shots Tuesday night while walking in his garden. The parties who did the shooting aimed as badly as do the Nihilists on similar occasions. Mr. Kennedy escaped without a scratch.

The body of Pascal Smith, who is described as a millionaire merchant of St. Paul, Minn., was found in the Mediterranean off Marseilles yesterday. The deceased gentleman, with his wife and son, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th. Next evening he disappeared. It is believed he committed suicide by drowning himself.

Smith Hayden, a colored man of Marshall County, Texas, had a dispute last Sunday with Mrs. Hayden about church matters. The dispute waxed warm, and the lady in the case struck her spouse with an ax, splitting his head and killing him instantly. Mrs. Hayden has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Thomas Ellington, a commercial traveler of Nashville, Tenn., made a very determined effort yesterday to kill himself, and has probably succeeded. With a penknife he inflicted horrible gashes on both sides of his neck, and stabbed himself five times in the region of the heart. It is believed that he cannot recover.

Emperor William has directed that the opinions of the press of other countries on the anti-Jewish agitation be submitted to him. The aged monarch will find that the foreign press is pretty unanimous in denouncing the agitation as unjust, intolerant, reactionary, and contrary to the spirit of the age.

Edward Simmons, a workman employed on the Chicago & Tomah Railroad, near Galena, yesterday, was killed by the fall of an embankment. Peter Lilly, Jr., a fellow workman, was seriously, and it is feared fatally, injured, and three others received very severe bruises.

Mr. J. C. Luker's house, at Summit, about eight miles from Bradford, Pa., was destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Luker's family made their escape from the burning building *en deshabille*. One little boy was so seriously burned that he died a few hours after his escape.

The sloop Mamoos, of Chester, Pa., foundered in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Sassafras River, last Thursday during a heavy gale, and Charles Steelman and William Casperson, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Rodgers, of Camden, N. J., were drowned.

Mgr. Jacobini, the new Papal Secretary, has been in consultation for some time with his Holiness, and both have agreed on a basis for future negotiations and plan of future action in all difficulties arising between the Vatican and the Powers.

The deaths are announced of Samuel E. Hartranft, father of ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; of Charles Rutledge, Southern correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*; and of Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, the author of "Sappho" and other poems.

It is reported in Madrid that Admiral Jaurez, French Ambassador to Spain, will succeed Admiral Clouet as French Minister of Marine. The departure of Admiral Jaurez from Madrid for Paris has probably occasioned the rumor.

The Swiss Government will send westbound foreign mail through the St. Gothard Tunnel during the winter, but will not permit passengers to pass through for some time, at least not until the tunnel has undergone the weather test.

The extreme Radical members of the French Senate have selected Admiral Dupré as their candidate for the vacant life-Senatorship in opposition to the Ministerial candidate, Gen. Farre, the present French Minister of War.

Four prisoners tried to make their escape from the California State Prison Monday by scaling the walls. They were detected. One of the party, P. Gibson, was shot dead by the guards; the others were captured alive.

Laycock has offered to row Hanlan for $1,000 and the champion cup of the world. He writes to the London *Sportsman* to say that he will remain in London six weeks to give Hanlan an opportunity to accept.

Alpheus S. Foote, of La Crosse, Wis., a former partner of "Brick" Pomeroy in the publication and conduct of the La Crosse *Democrat*, was sent to the State Penitentiary yesterday for five years for forgery.

In the London wool market yesterday 8,600 bales of fleece, chiefly Australian, were offered for sale. Good qualities maintained the prices of the previous day, but poor wool showed a considerable decline.

Dervisch Pasha is in possession of Dulcigno, but did not get there until after eight hours' fighting with the Albanians, during which both sides suffered very severe losses in killed and wounded.

The Persians have ornamented the walls of the prison at Tabreez with the heads of 300 Kurds made prisoners in a recent battle.

Over $245,000 in bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New York.

COAL-FAMINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Paxton, Ill., Nov. 24.—The winter has set in with unusual severity, and we are enjoying all the horrors of a coal famine. The call for coal in this place has been greater than ever known at this season of the year, but the railroads refuse to furnish cars for the transportation of a sufficient amount to keep us in a warm and healthy condition. A little was received yesterday, and it is to be hoped that we will soon be relieved.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Archbishop Feehan left for Chicago to-day.

NEW YORK.

Taurus Still Rampant in the Country's Financial Zodiac.

Belief, However, that Jay Gould Absolutely Controls the Money Market;

And that He, Being a Victorious Bear, Will Soon Pinch the Market.

The Cat-and-Dog Securities, Now Called Rat-Tail-Files, Already Weakening.

A Bank Business Showing the People to Be Prosperous Everywhere East of the Rockies.

A Tendency Toward Higher Prices in the Grain and Produce Markets.

The Actual Amount of Wheat in the Canals Yesterday 1,162,000 Bushels.

Sad News for Coffee-Topers—Indictment of Barnum's Perjurer.

Mackey—The Bristol—Barnum, the Showman—Opera—Thanksgiving-Day.

Capt. Kidd's Gold—Madame Gerster—Elevated Railway Employes Discharged—Fox-Hunt.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE SHEKELS.

WHERE THEY ARE, AND WHO HAS THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 24.—The *Public* says: "The fact that five of the larger cities, including the three largest, report smaller exchanges than they did last year at this time, should neither be disregarded nor misinterpreted. There is danger that it may be deemed more important than it really is, because the portion of exchanges at New York which may be considered not due to stock operations is as large as it was for the corresponding week last year. But the decline at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore is nevertheless too significant to be overlooked, as it is never possible to ascertain with exactness the proportion of exchanges here, which is due to dealings in stocks and bonds.

THE RETURNS FROM OTHER POINTS

of large traffic in any case of doubt are usually the better indication of a tendency in general business. It happens, however, that the tremendous speculation which collapsed at this time last year was active in the cities named, and in hundreds of towns which deal through them as monetary centres, and may have been sufficiently important there to effect exchanges at every other place. With the usual exception of San Francisco, the exchanges this year show an increase, and at most of them a large increase. It is not easy to believe that a sudden contraction or expansion in the legitimate business of the three largest cities could occur without corresponding change in some of the minor towns, and

THE NATURAL CONCLUSION,

therefore, is that the great speculative transactions in stocks and bonds inflated exchanges last year at Boston and Philadelphia as well as here, while the volume of other business continues much greater now throughout the country than it was then. The following shows the amount of exchanges for the week ending at San Francisco Nov. 13 and at other cities Nov. 20:

Cities.	*1880.*	*1879.*	*Per ct.*
New York	$ 868,076,513	$ 942,922,769	* 7.9
Boston	73,844,364	76,365,582	* 3.3
Philadelphia	48,741,665	59,101,330	*17.5
Chicago	40,560,994	30,166,281	34.5
Cincinnati	1,828,400	14,224,500	28.5
Baltimore	14,547,094	14,945,620	* 3.0
St. Louis	14,808,197	12,812,119	15 6
New Orleans	12,384,998	11,090,551	11.7
San Francisco	11,024,706	13,209,864	*16.5
Milwaukee	8,008,239	6,218,568	28.8
Louisville	8,780,636	4,919,083	37.8
Pittsburg	6,513,951	4,808,159	35.5
Providence	4,397,500	4,320,200	1.8
Kansas City	2,702,100	1,892,300	42.3
Indianapolis	1,982,689	1,465,159	35.3
Cleveland	1,864,479	1,797,716	3.7
New Haven	1,561,168	981,747	59.0
Lowell	434,047	385,808	12.5
Syracuse	430,569	305,983	40.7
Totals	$1,135,942,851	$1,201,933,939	5.4
Outside New York	268,866,348	259,011,170	3.8

*Decrease.

Dealings in grain were unusually large last week at Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York, and probably affected exchanges perceptibly, yet the volume of business at all the smaller cities is so great, even in comparison with a week of remarkably active traffic last year, that the general prosperity in all parts of the country, except on the Pacific Coast, is evident.

6 PER CENT.

The following is from the *Post's* financial article:

The money market continues active, and 6 per cent is the ruling rate on loans secured by stock collaterals. At this rate good borrowers have no difficulty in supplying their wants, the only class which thus far feels the pinch being speculators who are operating on slender margins backed by "stop orders," and who trust a good deal in carrying their stocks to their ability to lend them to other speculators who are short on the market. Six per cent is to-day bid for money for the remainder of the year, and we hear of additional commissions being paid. Prime mercantile paper is dull, and the quotations are 4½@6 per cent.

PAPER.

STILL GREATER ANXIETY TO GET IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 24.—The stock market, which yesterday had an irregular but generally weak closing, opened in the same way this morning, but it was soon evident that the condition of the money market was not to be permitted to influence the "bull speculation," and, after a few moments of weakness, the stock market became strong, and prices advanced ⅛@5 points, the latter Chattanooga & Northwestern common. The preferred advanced 2⅛, Michigan Central 2¼, Union Pacific 2⅜, Burlington & Quincy, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Shore, Reading, Northern Pacific preferred, and New York Central 2 points each, and the remainder of the list ⅛@1⅜, the latter Jersey Central. Northern Pacific common, Iron Mountain, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. Prices at noon were about the highest of the day.

THE STOCKS WHICH WERE NOTABLY WEAK

in the early dealings were Western Union Telegraph, which sold down to 97⅜, Reading to 69, Louisville & Nashville to 85¼, and Chicago & Alton to 140⅛. After the first call stocks became stronger and higher, and several stocks, including Chicago & Northwestern and Lake Shore, sold higher than ever. Erie was very firm and active, and it was said a powerful pool was buying it for 60 in February next. The coal stocks were stiff, and advanced, as also did Pacific Mail, the Wabashes, the Hannibal stocks, Northern Pacific, Nashville & Chattanooga, Reading, Louisville & Nashville, Erie seconds, St. Paul, and Northwestern preferred. Chattanooga, at the close, declined to 73. There were certain "points" distributed to the effect that to-day would be

A SORT OF A DIES NON,

partly in consequence of the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday. Some people affirmed that leading operators were so bent upon the proper enjoyment of to-morrow that a general liquidation of small accounts might be expected, from the reason that sellers would largely predominate. Though this plan was apparently feasible, admirable though it was, it seemingly fell through, and something quite the reverse occurred. The manipulators of the loan market, who so strenuously depressed prices yesterday, were said to be defeated in their schemes. An extraordinary buying movement continued to prevail, but their operations were principally in the investment stocks or those beyond peradventure, while all the

"RAT-TAIL-FILES,"

as lesser securities are now called, were let severely alone. Among the prime favorits, Northwestern rose to 124⅛, preferred to 145¾; St. Paul to 108⅛, preferred to 121⅜; and Lake Shore to 122⅛. The efforts of the Vanderbilt clique were said to be conspicuous in these transactions. The special features of the stock market in the last hour, after Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, were Erie, which advanced to 47⅛; Union Pacific, to 102⅛; Michigan Central, to 115¼; Western Union Telegraph, to 99⅝; and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, to 101⅛. The remainder of the list was, comparatively speaking, neglected.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE DAY

was in Erie, Western Union Telegraph, Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Jersey Central, Ontario & Western, Reading, and Michigan Central. Taking the market as a whole, it was speculatively strong beyond precedent. At the close it was wildly strong. The operations of the day may be considered as a demonstration of the ability of the "bull cliques" to carry prices temporarily at least their way against any market. Railroad bonds were irregular, with the largest transactions in Erie seconds new consolidated, which advanced ⅝, or to 101⅛, and then declined to 101.

THE OTHER CHANGES

were as follows: An advance of 1 in New York Central coupon firsts and Hannibal & St. Joseph 8s convertible; ¾ in Central Iowa firsts; ½ in Milwaukee & St. Paul (H. & D. Division) and St. Paul & Omaha consols; and ¼ in Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts and Kansas & Texas bonds. A decline of 2 points in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes; ¾ in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, San Francisco, class B, Kansas Pacific first consols, Jersey Central consols assented, and Texas & Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division); ¼ in Jersey Central income, Kansas Pacific (Denver Division) 6s, with coupon certificates, Union Pacific firsts, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern St. Charles bridge; ⅜ in Texas & St. Louis firsts, Chesapeake & Ohio series B, and Canada Southern firsts; ¼ in Ohio Central firsts, Texas Pacific income land-grant 7s, Iron Mountain seconds, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central trust certificates, and Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts.

ALL KINDS OF RUMORS

are current in Stock Exchange circles regarding the action of the New York Central Company's proposed schemes for increasing its share capital. One of the latest theories is that a 50 per cent scrip will be issued, and that the Legislature will be conciliated by a reduction in fares and local freights of about 50 per cent.

THE MINING MARKET

was active to-day, at well-sustained prices. Amie led the active list, advancing to over 45. Climax sold at 67. Calaveras was weaker, selling down to 29. The sales in Unadilla were limited. Iron Silver showed a reaction from the recent excitement and declined to 395. The outlook of this property is certainly promising.

THE HAND OF JAY GOULD.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, reviewing the excitement in railroad and other securities, says:

There are indications that the bull movement in stocks has about run its course for the present. While the market has been rising, the cliques have been unloading, carefully concealing their movements, as usual, and now the leaders are prepared to see such a drop as will shake out weak holders and enable stocks to be picked up by those who are engineering the movements, at much lower figures. It is not surprising that speculation should culminate at this time. With transactions mounting up to over 600,000 shares of stock per day, with a boom in cotton, grain, and provisions, and an active demand for money for crops and pork-packing purposes, the low reserves of the banks were inadequate to the inquiry for money, and

THE PINCH CAME

just when the market appeared to be going much higher. Doubtless there was some manipulation of the money market by Mr. Gould and other large capitalists, controlling heavy amounts of money, and just when funds were naturally active by reason of the enormous business, loans were withdrawn by Mr. Gould and associates, thus putting to great inconvenience those who were borrowers at the Stock Exchange.

PRODUCE.

THE SCARE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 24.—There was a feverish activity in the grain market to-day. Business in the Produce Exchange opened briskly, and the members were rushing in and out of the building with hurried steps and anxious faces, in anticipation of a steady rise in prices, owing to the sudden close of the canals and the imprisonment by ice of hundreds of canal-boats laden with grain of every description. From what could be learned from prominent dealers, however, the amount of grain locked in the canals is not as large as was at first supposed. It was believed that there were 800 canal-boats laden with 7,000,000 bushels of grain ice-bound on the Erie Canal. This, as now stated positively, is an exaggeration.

MR. WALKER, THE STATISTICIAN

of the Produce Exchange, to-day said: "You can't tell any more about how business is going to be, or how prices are going to be affected, than you can tell how far a frog is going to jump. The statements that have been made about the vast amount of grain on the canals are greatly exaggerated. There are not 800 boats on the Erie canal, nor are there 7,000,000 bushels of grain in boats. I'm as busy as a nailer, but I can tell you this: According to the daily circular of the Exchange, about 1,500,000 bushels of corn and 880,000 bushels of wheat arrived here yesterday. There will be about five million

bushels of grain on at the close. There are about twenty car-loads in a canal-boat. The reports that have gone abroad are wild." There is a strong tendency for higher prices, as the railroads, taking advantage of the close of the canals, are expected to immediately increase their freight rates.

WHEAT.

Winter wheat was quite active, the option dealings again forming the notable feature of the business, especially on No. 2 red, January option, which was the favorit. Prices again fluctuated frequently, opening a shade higher, but soon breaking again, and yielding fully ⅝@1¼ cents a bushel, to rally later on to about the highest figures of the day, closing about steady for No. 2 red. Export buyers have been operating with reserve. Sales were reported of No. 1 red at $1.31@1.32; No. 2 red at $1.26@1.27¼, mostly at $1.27@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼; do, November, at $1.26½@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼ asked; do, December, at $1.26¾@1.28, closing at $1.27¾; do, January, at $1.29@1.30¼, closing at $1.30¼ asked and $1.30 bid; do February at $1.30¾@1.31¾, closing at $1.31¾; do steamer grade at $1.24@1.24¼; No. 3 red at $1.23@1.24, mostly at $1.24; ungraded red at $1.18@1.30, as to quality; choice hard No. 1 Duluth spring at $1.29; No. 3 Milwaukee spring at $1.16 delivered. The amount of wheat on the canals to-day was 1,662,000 bushels.

CORN

was freely dealt in, and quoted generally weaker, in most instances declining early in the day ¼@½ cent a bushel, and toward the close, on the December and January options, hardening a little. Sales were reported of mixed Western, ungraded, new and old, at 57@62½ cents as to quality; No. 3, 58 cents; No. 2 white at 61¼ cents; New York yellow at 61½@62 cents.

OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY.

Oats in less request and quoted irregular, in instances receding slightly, though leaving off with more firmness. Sales were reported of white Western ungraded at 45@51 cents, as to quality; mixed ditto at 42@44 cents; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 44¼ cents afloat.

Rye was in more demand, and values were again quoted higher on light offerings. A few car-loads of No. 2 sold at $1.02; No. 2 Western, November delivery, was quoted at $1.05½ bid and $1.07@1.08 asked.

Barley was again quoted dearer and wanted. Offerings were limited, with sales of a boat-load of No. 1 Canada at $1.25 freely bid, and up to $1.35 asked.

PROVISIONS.

Hog Products were weak on a less active movement. Western mess pork was in limited request for early delivery, and was quoted at $14.50@15.00, and new at $15.25, and in the option line Western mess was dull, with December option at $13.50 bid and $14.25 asked, and February at $14.80 bid and $15.30 asked. Cut meats were moderately active and steady. Bacon was in request. Long clear was quoted at 7⅞@8c, and short clear at 8¼c. Western steam lard was in less demand for early delivery, quoted at $9.05; sales of 1,450 tcs at $9.05@9.10; and in the option line quite active, opening rather lower, closing with more firmness at $8.77½, with November quoted as closing at $9.07½, December at $9.05 bid, year's option at $9.02½, January at $9.07½, February at $9.10@9.12½, March at $9.15@9.17.

Tallow was in request at 6 7-16@6½ cents for prime.

SUGARS.

Raw sugars were in very good request, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 7⅝@7¾ cents; centrifugal at 8½ cents. Refined sugars attracted more attention at advanced prices.

A very moderate movement in freights was reported, at, however, generally unchanged quotations, on restricted offerings of room on berth and tonnage, for charter. For Liverpool, engagements reported have been, by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 6d@2s 7½d, quoted in the local market at the close at 3s bid; provisions at 32s 6d@45s, mainly through freight for forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 32s 6d.

COFFEE.

One of the largest coffee-houses in this city to-day received a dispatch from their agent at Rio stating that it was reported there that the first bloom of the crop had been lost. There was an enormous yield last year, and it is believed that the plants were temporarily exhausted. The receipt of this intelligence was of great importance to the trade, and had its effect upon the market here, for coffee immediately advanced in price.

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

RYDER AND CHAPIN.

A STATEMENT REGARDING THESE PROMINENT PREACHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to an evening paper here to-day announced that the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, had received a call to the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's church, in this city. This misled many persons here into the belief that Dr. Ryder was about to succeed Dr. Chapin as pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The only foundation for the report is that Dr. Ryder has been invited to preach on Sunday next, and no call to the pastorate has been sent him. Dr. Chapin, as is well known, is quite ill, and has not preached since last Palm Sunday. He is now confined to his house, in charge of a careful nurse. His pulpit has been supplied by various ministers, and Dr. Ryder has preached once or twice very acceptably. I might state in this connection that it is more than probable that

DR. CHAPIN WILL NEVER AGAIN OCCUPY HIS PULPIT.

His condition is such that he cannot perform his ministerial labors, and still he is not willing to entirely give up the charge that he has so long and so acceptably filled. The Trustees of the church have, for some time past, contemplated the appointment of a colleague or assistant to preach and look after the pastoral duties, while, out of compliment to Dr. Chapin, he remains nominally the minister. One of his family to-night informed your correspondent that there would be a meeting of the Trustees on Sunday, when, in all probability, a colleague would be decided upon. "For," said my informant, "Dr. Chapin will never occupy his pulpit again."

THE FEELING TOWARDS DR. RYDER

is very friendly, and, if he can be induced to give up his Chicago charge, there is no doubt he will be offered the place here, as an assistant to Dr. Chapin, with the right of succession in the event of the present pastor's death. No definit step of this kind, however, has been taken yet. Dr. Ryder's Chicago friends need not be surprised to learn that the offer is ultimately made.

THE FORGERY.

O'BRIEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey, who was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for perjury in connection with the Morey Chinese letter, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions. He pleaded guilty, and said he was born in Georgetown, D. C., was 21 years old, no occupation. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

THE LETTER.

Counsel for the prosecution in the Morey-letter case for some time past have been carefully examining the letter and envelope, to see if either would afford any clew to the writer. A photographic copy of the envelope, very much enlarged, has been taken, and this reveals that an address has been nearly erased from it. The name appears to be either "Cox" or "Fox," in care of some company, New York City. The first name looks like Edwin or Edward. Inquiries are being made to ascertain, if possible, the person to whom it was addressed. Meanwhile no additional indictments have been found by the Grand Jury.

CONSOLIDATION.

A LETTER FROM AUDITOR FRENCH TO DILLON AND HUNTINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Some days since Sidney Dillon and C. P. Huntington, on behalf of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, respectively, addressed a note to the Auditor of Railroad Accounts at Washington, Theophilus French, stating that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Road the question of consolidation had been informally discussed, and asking his views as to the expediency and wisdom of such consolidation, and his views as to what would be the most equitable and fair terms upon which to bring it about.

MR. FRENCH HAS ADDRESSED A LETTER

to Messrs. Dillon and Huntington, giving a full, explicit, and interesting answer, and it is just made public. He says, after the preliminary paragraphs:

First, as to the expediency and wisdom of such a consolidation. Let me say that a consolidation of the two companies owning the properties named appears to me to be not only a wise and expedient act, but also one absolutely necessary to the future prosperity of the properties owned and controlled by them. There can be no question of the right to consolidate. Sec. 16 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, is absolute and conclusive on that point. I have not a particle of doubt that the consolidation will be

GREATLY ADVANTAGEOUS

to the properties themselves, to the creditors of the companies, including the United States, and to the public at large. Summarized, the consolidation means economy in operation, resulting from one general management. It means a great saving in the construction of many important feeders, and mutual benefit in the profits derived from the resulting business. It means simplification of traffic arrangements with other companies as well as with shippers.

IT MEANS ADDITIONAL SECURITY

for creditors, not only by reason of the enhanced value of the property, but from the extent of territory made tributary to its business. It means control of the so-called "transcontinental traffic," and that without detriment to the interests of the country at large, for, while reduced cost of service and increased business will enable lower rates to be made, the consolidation of interests insures stability and uniformity.

Second, as to what would be the most equitable and fair terms upon which to bring it about, let me say that the more the details of this question are investigated the more difficult appears its solution. At the outset it is necessary to refer to

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

with its nearly thirty-seven millions ($36,763,900) of capital stock, and its nearly twenty-nine millions ($28,872,000) of funded debt. This Company cannot be included in the consolidation, and its lease to the Central Pacific must probably be canceled, but nevertheless it should remain under the control of the consolidated Company, by some arrangement reducing its capital stock to a nearly nominal amount, and making it the property of the new Company. And so also, with the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF ARIZONA AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF NEW MEXICO.

The capital stock and funded debt of the other companies whose lines are operated by the Central Pacific under lease would probably have to be disposed of in the same manner,—put into the ownership of the new Company at some fair and equitable valuation. These amounts of capital stock and bonds thus disposed of would to a certain extent offset the amounts of capital stock and bonds of a similar kind owned by the Union Pacific Railway Company,—the Southern Pacific, say 727 miles, added to the Southern Pacific of Arizona, 375 miles, estimated, and the other lines operated by the Central Pacific, would make a total mileage of about 2,711 miles controlled by the Central Pacific Company, and, adding the 160 miles of the Southern Pacific of New Mexico, would give

A GRAND TOTAL

of 2,871 miles. The roads operated by the Union Pacific Company aggregate, say 3,055 miles, not including the Julesburg branch (150 miles) and the Summit County Railroad (22 miles) yet to be completed, and not including the central branch of the Union Pacific and leased lines (363 miles), the Kansas Central (119 miles), and Utah Southern lines (about 240 miles), which, if included, would give a grand total of 3,949 miles. In any arrangement of terms of consolidation

THE CONTROL

of all these branch and feeding lines is paramount in importance. Neither the real nor the accounting cost can be conclusive as to their value. The earnings, capacity, and prospective settlement of the country through which they run become factors which cannot be overlooked. Careful consideration and a fair and candid exhibition of all the facts, with a view to great permanent mutual advantage, will be necessary to any just or satisfactory settlement of this branch of the question. The "road owned" of the Union Pacific being, say, 1,815 miles, while that of the Central Pacific is but 1,205 miles, the difference is 610 miles in favor of the Union Pacific, while the stock of the Union is $50,762,300, as against $62,608,800 of the Central Pacific, or the former at the rate of, say $28,000 per mile, and the latter at $52,000 per mile.

TO EQUALIZE THIS

the mileage of the Central Pacific could be increased, or the amount of capital stock decreased, the former by taking into the Central Pacific the entire road and property of the Southern Pacific of California, say 727 miles, and canceling its stock, or the latter by increasing the capital stock of the consolidated Company to $150,000,000, giving $90,000,000 to the holders of the Union Pacific stock, and giving $60,000,000 to the holders of the Central Pacific stock. I am free to confess that my own views would be to adopt the former plan and make the Southern Pacific part of the Central Pacific, canceling its stock. The property of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the 1,815 miles of railroad between Ogden and Council Bluffs, Kansas City and Cheyenne, and Leavenworth and Lawrence,

IS UNDOUBTEDLY MUCH MORE VALUABLE

in earning capacity, and has a more immediate future prosperity than that of the Central Pacific, even including the Southern Pacific, which would make 1,932 miles. While the gross earnings per mile of the former are larger, the "operating expenses" per mile are considerably smaller for business done, and the net earnings are more than two-thirds greater. To counterbalance this, however, is the possession of the Southern route to the Atlantic, and the prospective increase of local business in California on the part of the Central Pacific.

THE COAL MINES

owned by both companies in Wyoming Territory and the prospective business of carrying their product must become much more valuable to the new Company than they could be to the separate organizations. The line of railroad which it is proposed to build from some point near Ogden to Oregon becomes a certainty through consolidation, and is relieved of all complication as to participation in construction and profits. The business of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon Territory north of the fortieth parallel of latitude

MUST EVENTUALLY BECOME MUCH LARGER

than that of the country south, say Southern California and Arizona. Everything seems to point to an equal division of the stock of the new consolidated Company, which at $125,000,000 would give the Central Pacific nearly its present amount, and would increase the Union Pacific about 23 per cent.

Thanking you for your kind frankness in submitting this matter for my views, which, given as they are in a general way, may or may not coincide with those of any of the gentlemen most interested, but to which, with the best light I have upon the subject, I have given careful and considerate study, I am, yours truly, THEOPHILUS FRENCH."

SALMAGUNDI.

BONANZA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—John W. Mackay, the Pacific coast millionaire, arrived in this city Sunday and sailed in the Bothnia to join his family in Paris. Mr. Mackay left Virginia City on Nov. 14 in the special car that carried the family of Cyrus W. Field to the coast. Henry Rosener and wife and child, and Congressmen R. M. Daggett, of Nevada, were in the party. A car-wheel broke at Pittsburg on Saturday, causing some delay in the journey. Mr. Mackay had not been East for two years. He will spend five or six months abroad.

THE OVERDUE STEAMER BRISTOL

arrived last night in tow of the British steamship Naworth Castle. She anchored outside the bar, and came up to the city this morning. The steamship Ethiope, which arrived from Glagow last night, one day behind schedule time, experienced hard gales and heavy seas during the entire voyage. On Tuesday last terrific weather was encountered, the seas breaking over and sweeping the entire length of the vessel. Her bows and "turtle-deck" are covered with ice.

GLOVE FIGHT.

Edward McGlinchy, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mike Donovan, of Chicago, middleweight pugilists, had a glove fight of six rounds at Bridgeport, Conn., last night. The battle was a most exciting one, and said to surpass anything ever seen in this country in the way of scientific hitting and stopping. Both men were completely exhausted at the close. The fight was declared a draw, and the two will soon meet again.

BARNUM.

P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, has been seriously ill for over a week, suffering much agony from an obstruction of the intestines. His condition for several days was critical, but he is now thought to be out of danger.

BOITO'S "MEFISTOFELE"

was heard by the public for the first time in this country, in its original and complete form, at the Academy of Music this evening. The interest in this opera may be judged from the fact that two hours and a half after the sale of seats opened on Tuesday morning nearly every seat in the house was sold for the first night. In order to meet the demand for seats, Mr. Mapleson has decided to repeat the opera on Friday night, with the same cast as that of this evening.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day will be generally observed hereabouts. In this city the several exchanges, banks, business houses, and Government offices will be closed. The churches will have special services, and the theatres extra performances. The evening newspapers will not be issued to-morrow.

THE BARK TUCK SING,

which has sailed for Liberia, took out Mrs. Barboza, a daughter of Dr. H. Highland Garnet. She goes out as a missionary under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The Tuck Sing will be placed under the Liberian flag as soon as she arrives at the shores of that Republic. She took out no colored emigrants.

CAPT. KYDDE.

The searchers for Kidd's gold, at Round Island, in the Hudson, opposit Peekskill, have abandoned their labor for the winter, owing to the cold and muddy condition of the water rendering it difficult for the divers to work to advantage. They will resume work in the spring.

FAIR.

Among the many features at the St. Francis Xavier's Fair in West Sixteenth street, is the stand of National and State colors which is to be awarded to the regiment of the National Guard receiving the highest number of votes. Madame Gerster attended the fair to-night and presided at the flower pavilion.

ELEVATED.

Half the number of the employés of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad have received notices of dismissal. Hereafter both the Ninth and Second avenue cars will not run on Second avenue after 8 p. m.

THE MANHATTAN OVERLAND CLUB

will have their opening fox and hound chase to-morrow. The start will be made from Weehawken, and the distance will be to Fort Lee, ten miles.

A CONCERT

for the benefit of the First French Independent Catholic Church was given by Pearl Livingston and company to-night in Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth street, near Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—2 a. m.—A snow-storm set in at 10 o'clock last night, and at this hour still continues.

WASHINGTON RUM-SHOPS.

Maynard's Crusade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The question whether the Government shall make itself a party to licensing rum-shops on the squares occupied by the public buildings has taken a new turn. The President, through his secretary, has called on Mr. Riddle, the attorney for the District, for a full opinion on the question at issue, and this second opinion from this officer has been transmitted to the President. In asking for this legal advice, the President sent to Mr. Riddle all the papers connected with the protest of Postmaster-General Maynard against licensing the grog-shops about his Department. In this matter, Riddle advised the District Commissioners that Mr. Maynard's protest was effective, but that, being a Cabinet officer, he would have a right to an opinion from the Attorney-General. The Commissioners took this to the President, and

ARGUED AGAINST MR. RIDDLE'S POSITION

that the Government was a property-holder on any square where its buildings were in such sense as made its assent under the law necessary to procuring a license. They also claimed that the Commissioners had no discretion in regard to granting a license when any applicant appeared with a request signed by a majority of property-owners on the square. The whole matter was then referred to the Attorney-General, the President saying to the Commissioners that his own views coincided with their own, but he would lay the matter before the Attorney-General. Soon after it was found that Attorney-General Williams had given an opinion that in this matter of license the Commissioners

HAD FULL DISCRETION.

This probably led to the President sending the case back to Mr. Riddle for a further opinion. This officer, in response, has furnished the President with a second opinion in full, and very decidedly to the point. He first holds that under the law an applicant must appear before the Board with a petition for license approved by a majority of property-holders and householders on both side of the street where it is proposed to open the liquor saloon. If the Government owns property on the square its consent must be obtained. The proper officer to express that consent is the head of the Department under whose charge the property may be, or the President as the head of all. Thirdly, a protest from such head of Department.

IS NOT NEEDED.

If the applicant for license does not obtain it, the Board has no authority to grant his petition. Lastly, the law is in the interest of the protection of the public morals, and so gives to the occupants of a square the power to prevent nuisances in their immediate vicinity. It is clearly the right and the duty of the head of a department to protect the large body of clerks under him from the influences of grog shops about the departments. Mr. Riddle also took the ground that even after all the required signatures had been obtained to a request for license the Commissioners by the clear provisions of the law and by the opinions of the Attorney-General had full discretion to refuse any license. This gives a fresh interest to the question of the Government giving its consent to the licensing of these establishments about its own property. The final action of the President is awaited with much interest.

MUST LIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—The congregation of Parliament Street Baptist Church, at a meeting held to-night, agreed to accept the resignation of the Rev. E. M. Pattenill, their pastor. The cause of the severance of the pastor from the people is mainly owing to the former having formed a business partnership. The pastor defended his action by stating in effect that the funds of the church were so low that in the interests of his family he had to take to some other line of life.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Currency as Shown by the Controller's Report.

A Comparison of Our Paper-Money System with That of Other Countries.

Hints as to Secretary Sherman's Views on the Refunding Question.

The Secretary Will Renew His Recommendations Relative to the Silver Dollar.

Commissioner Le Duc's Presentation of the Agricultural Department.

He Desires Full Swing in Dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle.

Substance of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

THE CURRENCY.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The following is a portion of the annual report of the Controller of the Currency. The remainder, which consists of a review of the operations of the National-bank system since resumption, and the estimate of the amount of currency and coin in the country, and the amount in National, State, and savings banks, and in the hands of the people on the date of resumption by coin payments, and on Nov. 1, 1879, and Nov. 1, 1880, is not yet completed, but will be ready for publication in the course of a few days.

The amount of National-bank and legal-tender notes outstanding Nov. 1, 1880, and the aggregate amounts of both kinds of notes for the same date in 1878 and 1879, was as follows:

Denominations.	Amount of National bank notes.	Amount legal-tender notes.	Aggregate.
Ones	$ 2,292,462	$ 21,954,900	$ 24,247,362
Twos	1,207,260	21,829,318	23,036,578
Fives	99,910,760	67,132,138	167,042,898
Tens	113,820,580	75,835,008	189,655,588
Twenties	75,031,560	72,088,277	147,119,837
Fifties	21,418,300	24,359,175	45,777,875
One hundreds	26,888,900	33,069,700	59,958,600
Five hundreds	639,500	16,126,000	16,765,500
One thousands	239,000	14,401,500	14,640,500
Five thousands	....	565,000	565,000
Ten thousands	....	320,000	320,000
Add for fractions of notes not presented or destroyed	15,129	....	15,129
Totals	$342,063,451	$347,681,016	$689,744,467
Deduct for legal-tender notes destroyed in Chicago fire	....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	$342,063,451	$346,681,016	$688,744,467

The aggregate amount of both kinds of notes in 1879 was $681,815,520, and in 1878, $666,333,137. The law provides that after specie payments are resumed the National banks shall not be furnished with notes of less denomination than $5, and in accordance with this provision no notes of denominations of $1 and $2 have been issued since the 1st day of January, 1879. The amount of ones outstanding that day was $4,793,817, and of twos, $2,924,930. Total, $7,718,747. Since that date the ones have been reduced $2,501,355, and the twos, $1,717,670, making a total reduction of small bank notes of $4,219,025. The amount of legal-tender notes of the denomination of $1 outstanding at that date was $20,257,109, and of twos, $20,035,525. Total, $40,292,634. The increase since that date to Nov. 1, 1880, has been $3,491,584.

Thus it will be seen that while the small notes of the National banks have been

REDUCED MORE THAN FOUR MILLIONS

($4,219,025), in compliance with the law, since the date of resumption, the legal-tender notes of the same denominations have been increased $3,491,584. The total amount of these denominations of both kinds outstanding Nov. 1, 1880, is $47,283,940. The total increase during the year is $3,365,575. The decrease during the year previous was $3,649,451. Of the entire amount of National-bank and legal-tender notes now outstanding, nearly 7 per cent consists of $1 and $2 notes, more than 31 per cent of ones, twos, and fives, and more than 58 per cent is in notes of a less denomination than $20, and 80 per cent is in notes of a lower denomination than $50.

Of the entire issue, about 20 per cent is in denominations of $50 and upwards. The amount of circulation of the Bank of France Jan. 30, 1879, was $458,194,166, showing an increase between that time and Jan. 29 of $6,100,707. The Imperial Bank of Germany issues no notes of a less denomination than $7.50, and the Bank of France issues but about $2,000,000 in notes of a less denomination than $5. The Bank of England issues no notes less than $25, and the Banks of Ireland and Scotland none less than $5. The amount of circulation in this country in denominations of $5 and under was $214,326,838 Nov. 1, 1880. In the foreign countries named a large amount of silver and gold coin of the lower denominations enters into general circulation. It will be impossible to keep in circulation any large amount of small gold coins or silver dollars unless the coinage of the latter is restricted and the small notes withdrawn.

BONDS.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes on the 1st of November, 1880, was $359,748,959. On Oct. 1, 1865, the total amount of bonds held for this purpose was $276,250,550, of which $199,397,950 was in 6 per cents and $76,852,600 in 5 per cents. On Oct. 1, 1870, the banks held $246,891,300 6 per cents and $95,942,550 5 per cents. Since that time there has been to Nov. 1, 1879, a decrease of $185,211,550 in 6 per cent bonds and an increase of $51,137,200 in 5 per cents.

The banks now hold $36,988,950 of 4½ per cents which have been deposited since Sept. 1, 1876, and $119,075,100 4 per cents which have been deposited since July 1, 1877.

During the year, $19,243,300 4 per cents have been withdrawn, chiefly for the purpose of realizing the large premiums on these bonds, and $22,370,750 5 per cents deposited, which will mature in a few months. The banks still hold $8,000 6 per cent 5-20 bonds and $526,900 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, upon which interest has ceased. They also hold $146,552,850 of 5s of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of next May, and $2,046,000 6s of 1881, payable the 1st of January next, and $50,432,150 6s of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of July next.

All of the 5 and 6 per cent bonds now held by the National banks, with the exception of the Pacific Railway bonds, will mature on or before July 1, 1881, and will probably be replaced by bonds bearing interest at 4 or 4½ per cent, or by new bonds hereafter to be issued by authority of Congress bearing a less rate of interest.

The amount of bonds held by the National banks Nov. 1, 1880, was $403,369,350, and the amount held by other banks and bankers of the country in the above table is $228,053,104.

WHO HOLD THE BONDS.

The total amount held by all the banks and bankers is shown approximately to be more than one-third of the whole interest-bearing funded debt of the United States, as follows:

State banks and trust companies	$ 24,498,604
Savings banks	189,187,816
Private bankers	14,366,684
National banks	403,369,350
Total	$631,422,454

BANK CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS.

The increase in the net deposits of National banks during the year was $187,385,075; of savings banks, $34,508,295; of private bankers, $42,749,684; and of State banks and trust companies, $61,713,761, making a total increase in the bank deposits of the country of $326,356,815. The total number of National banks, State banks, savings banks, private bankers, etc., in the country June 11, 1880, was 6,532, with a total banking capital of $650,049,390, and total deposits of $2,219,883,290.

REDEMPTION.

The Controller recommends that the laws now in force be so amended that National bank circulation shall be redeemed upon a percentage of notes outstanding; that banks in operation shall pay their proportion of the expense, and the remainder be borne by the Government, which alone receives the benefit, and should therefore pay its just shares. The Government has for the past fifteen years annually received an average of more than $3,000,000 of taxes upon deposits upon a system unknown elsewhere in any country, and it is certainly but just that it should bear the expenses of the redemption of those notes from circulation of which it

RECEIVES THE ENTIRE BENEFIT.

The total amount of National-bank notes received for redemption by the Controller of the Currency and at the redemption agencies of the Treasury during the year 1880 is shown to have been $60,098,940. The number of bank notes which have been issued since the organization of the system is 137,677,219, valued at $989,068,985. Of these, 98,936,566, valued at $647,005,534, have been redeemed, and 38,740,653, valued at $342,063,451, were still outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880. The amount of National-bank currency destroyed during the year ending Oct. 31, 1880, was $35,539,660.

LOSSES.

The Controller says: The total losses charged off by the banks during the current year were $14,706,406, and for the four years previous, $85,845,069. The total losses charged off during the last five years are more than 25 per cent of the entire capital of the banks. During the last five years the average number of banks annually passing dividends on account of losses have been 279; the average amount of capital upon which no dividends have been paid during that time was $42,266,244, from which it follows that for a continuous period of five years about one-seventh of the whole number of banks in operation have paid no dividends, and that nearly one-tenth of the total capital has been unremunerative.

COIN AND BULLION.

Total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country Nov. 1, $612,283,357, of which $454,012,030 was gold and 158,271,327 silver.

The amount of gold and silver and per cent of each held by the United States Treasury Nov. 1, 1880, is as follows:

Standard dollars	$ 47,084,459
Other coin and bullion	30,672,857
Total silver	$ 77,757,316
Gold coin and bullion	140,725,953
Total coin and bullion	$218,483,269
Per cent of silver	35.6
Per cent of gold	64.4

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England in October, 1880, was $141,637,000, and in the Bank of France Oct. 29, 1880, $116,140,000. The percentage of gold held was 31.7, and silver 68.3. Statistics show a rapid reduction during the last two years in the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, and indicate that the final loss upon the notes of the National banks will not exceed 1 or 1½ per cent.

REFUNDING.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Treasury officials express the opinion that there will be some legislation at this session of Congress that will facilitate refunding. This opinion is based on a knowledge of the fact that Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, which was completed to-day, will recommend the passage of a law authorizing the conversion of the 5 per cents, which will be due next year, into a low-rate bond, and that the proposition of Secretary Sherman more nearly approaches the views of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, as reported in the Wood bill of last year, than was at that time supposed to be possible. Secretary Sherman approaches the Fernando Wood scheme on the point of the rate of interest, 3½ per cent, but, unlike Fernando Wood, he wishes

A MUCH SHORTER BOND.

It is a matter of a good deal of concern to the holders of the $200,000,000 of 5 per cents due next May and July that Congress shall take some action upon the subject, as the bonds of that 5 per cent loan were raised payable in ten years at the option of the Government, without any option, however, in the holder of the bonds. There only remains one coupon on these bonds, therefore, and this will be due Jan. 1 next. After that the bonds will cease to draw interest unless converted into registered bonds or refunded under a law yet to be enacted. Should Congress fail to pass any refunding law it will probably be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to convert those $200,000,000 into

REGISTERED FOUR-PER-CENTS,

under the general refunding law, provided Congress shall make a sufficient appropriation to enable the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print the new bonds. The conversion of such a large sum into registered stock would be a costly proceeding, both as regards the expense of printing and the clerical work necessary to the conversion. The National banks which have these 5 per cents deposited as a security for their circulation are in a much better condition than private individuals. This is due to the fact that when Treasurer Gilfillan entered upon the duties of his office he required the National banks to convert these coupon bonds into registered bonds. Mr. Gilfillan very wisely did not care to take the responsibility of keeping in a single vault under the custody of one or two messengers at low salary between two and three hundred millions of securities as easily negotiable as a legal-tender note. Accordingly, whether the banks desired it or not, he had their 5 per cents converted into

REGISTERED STOCK,

issued in the name of the United States Treasurer as trustee for the various banks, and the consequence is that, if Congress shall decline to pass any refunding law, the banks will lose no interest on their 5 per cents, as the interest continues on registered bonds until they are redeemed or converted, while it stops upon the coupon bonds. The National banks, in the event of any legislation, will therefore have to thank the prudence of Treasurer Gilfillan for their own good fortune.

LE DUC'S OFFICE.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Commissioner Le Duc, in his annual report, will strongly recommend that a new building for the Department of Agriculture be erected. The plans of the proposed structure have already been finished. In appearance the building, as shown in the plan, reminds one of the pictures of the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The offices and work-rooms of the Department are arranged upon the four sides of a hollow parallelogram 1,000 feet in length by 500 feet in depth, the inclosed space to be made a conservatory for the preservation of specimens of plants and trees valuable for economic or ornamental purposes which can be grown in any portion of the country. It is proposed to place these in the space alloted to the States where they can be the most easily and profitably grown.

AN EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

to be furnished by the manufacturers is also provided for.

Commissioner Le Duc will use his influence in opposition to the scheme of the stock-raisers and cattle-dealers to get an appropriation from Congress for the investigation of diseases of animals. This work the Commissioner says has been progressing under the auspices of his Department for the last two or three years, and has been performed by the most renowned and skillful veterinary surgeons in the land. The original work is in fact nearly finished, and all that the proposed commission could do would be to go over the same ground again. As a result of the work performed by the agents of the Department a bill is now pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture

EMBODYING THE REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS

of the gentlemen who have conducted the investigation. This bill was introduced last April by Senator Johnston, who says he will endeavor to secure its passage at the approaching session of Congress. By its provisions it is made an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to deliver for transportation, or for any railroad official to receive for transportation, live cattle affected with any infectious disease, and especially with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Sec. 4 provides for a Commission to be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, and the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to take measures for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals. Appropriations to be made by Congress are to be awarded to the several States which shall signify their acceptance of the rules and regulations formed by the Board, in sums sufficient to purchase all diseased animals at two-thirds the value of sound animals, which diseased animals are to be slaughtered. Commissioner Le Duc says the investigations of the agents of the Department have resulted in the discovery of the present territorial limits of the pleuro-pneumonia, and have practically proved that the disease

IS NOT REMEDIABLE.

It is gradually, but very slowly, extending south, being communicated from farm to farm. Its eradication, he believes, may be easily accomplished, but it can only be done by killing all diseased animals and all who have been exposed to the disease. A comparatively small sum will be sufficient to accomplish this now. Among the later results of the work of the veterinary surgeons working under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and which have not yet been published, are the following; Dr. D. E. Salmon has

MADE SOME VALUABLE DISCOVERIES

in regard to chicken-cholera. Prof. James Law has been experimenting to see if a diluted preparation of the virus of the swine-plague will not give the animal a slight attack of the disease, resulting in the exemption of the animal from the more serious attack. He has met with only partial success. Dr. H. J. Detmers, on the other hand, has been experimenting with preventives, and believes he has met with success. There is no remedy for the disease, but the discovery of a preventive, if it is effective, will

SAVE MANY MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

A new disease has also been discovered. Its presence was not suspected until it was noticed that the English Government "scheduled" American cattle and sheep. It is known as apthous fever, or the foot and mouth disease. Sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry are all liable to the attacks of this disease, and as long as it exists animals shipped from American ports are liable to be placed at a disadvantage in the European markets.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

SECRETARY SHERMAN WILL RESUME HIS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—It is now pretty well understood that Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, will take very strong grounds against the silver dollar unless an additional number of grains of silver can be put into it, and the present dollar brought to be nearly equal to the bullion value of gold. He will undoubtedly take the position that the permanent success of resumption will be imperiled if the present standard silver dollar is retained without any modification of the law. He will refer to the fact that the banks and Clearing-House decline to receive it on the same basis as they do gold or legal-tender, and that many of them will only take it as a special deposit, while the New York Clearing-House will receive neither silver nor silver certificates. He will protest that under the operation of the existing law the amount of gold will be constantly reduced, while the stock of silver would be increased in the vaults, and that this condition of things will be unfavorable to the continuance of resumption. He will, in short, reassert all his old views on the subject of the silver dollar, and while admitting that it is in point of law the equal of the gold dollar as a legal tender, he will insist that it ought not to remain equal, and cannot with the present number of grains of silver remain equal, unless it is the intention of Congress ultimately to adopt the silver standard.

PENSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The following is an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

On the 30th of June last the pension-list consisted of 132,212 army invalids; 78,772 army widows, minor children, etc.; 2,060 navy invalids; 1,870 navy widows, minor children, etc.; 10,138 surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and 24,750 widows from that war,—a total of 250,802,—an increase since last year of 8,047.

During the year, 19,545 new pensions were allowed, and 1,377 pensioners previously dropped were restored; 12,875 were dropped.

The annual pensions average $103.34,—an aggregate for all of $25,917,906.60. Exclusive of the arrears, the payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185.89, of which $12,468,191.20 was accrued pension in the new cases.

The payment of arrears commenced in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year $3,933,386.63, and $19,980,808.23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was

$57,026,994.12.

The Commissioner estimates that it will require upwards of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. An equal amount is estimated for the next year.

The number of cases in which arrears of pension have been allowed up to Nov. 1, the date of the report, is 43,917. The average in each case is $560.15. These cases were settled from the commencement, so as to distribute them in equal proportions throughout the country, month by month, as the work progressed.

During the nineteen years from June, 1861, to July, 1880, 412,459 army and navy claims for invalid pension were filed, and 278,488 claims in behalf of army and navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 168,856 of the invalids and 193,494 of the other classes were placed on the pension-rolls. Under the acts of Feb. 14, 1871, and March 9, 1878, granting pensions on account of service in the war of 1812, 34,339 survivors presented claims, and 40,020 widows; 25,470 of the survivors and 29,898 widows have been pensioned. There were on the 30th of June 282,597 live unsettled claims for pension of the army and navy classes, and 17,749 claims for pension on account of service in the war of 1812, for bounty land warrants, and for increase of pension. There were allowed during the year 14,631 original pensions of the army and navy classes, which is more than have been allowed in any year since 1871.

Annexed to the report is a number of valuable statistical tables, which cannot be given in full; but one is worthy of particular mention, showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year from 1861 to 1880, and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for the twenty years is

$455,718,505.70.

The Commissioner refers to the new record of claims, which has been in course of preparation for many months, and is now approaching completion, which classifies the claimants by their proper military organization. These records, when completed, will comprise 176 volumes of 250 pages each, and contain a record of the claims on account of service in 2,268 regiments, 194 battalions, 706 independent companies, 708 batteries, and 46 staff-corps.

The reorganiztion in November last of the office force engaged in settling the army claims for service in the War of the Rebellion, and rearrangement of the files to correspond, has been of great advantage to the service. This rearrangement is upon geographical lines, so that all claims on account of service in New York organizations are settled in one divsion, and on account of Pennsylvania service in another, and so on.

The report next takes up the subject of

INDIAN PENSIONS,

on account of service in the three regiments of Indian Home Guards raised in the Indian Territory, which have been a source of much trouble in the Department for many years. In 1879 the Commissioners detailed two Special Agents to visit the Territory and investigate the claims upon their merits. The investigation was successful, and the claimants are about to be paid their dues. A large sum of accrued pension is due in each case, which, under the law, must be paid by check issued by the Pension Agent. The Commissioner says that there are no banks or other financial institutions in the Territory upon which the pensioners can depend to exchange, at a reasonable rate, current money for their pension-checks, and the pensioners are in danger of being overreached and defrauded of their pensions by unscrupulous speculators and adventurers, who infest the Indian and border settlements, unless some precautions shall be taken for their protection, and recommends legislation to authorize the accrued pension to be paid in installments not to exceed $200 each, as a measure of protection.

There are about 2,450 pensioners residing at the various branches of

THE HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,

whose pensions annually amount to about $300,000, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Home and disbursed under the direction of the Managers, who claim that this course is justified by the law, and is necessary in order to secure proper discipline and good order among the inmates. The Commissioner is of opinion that the law does not provide for the payment of these pensions in this manner, and requests that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and the duties of the Commissioner of Pensions and Managers of the Home in relation to these pensions be more clearly defined.

Legislation to authorize the payment of the pensions to the wives and children of insane or imprisoned invalid pensioners is recommended.

The report also recommends legislation to authorize the pensions of minor children to commence at the date of the last payment to the widow of the soldier, in cases where she has remarried and concealed the fact, and continued to draw the pension.

It also recommends legislation to enable the Commissioner more equitably to dispose of claims for increase of pension than can now be done under the law, and providing for the review of unjust rates of pension which have been established under a mistake.

The report next deals with the subject of

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

It calls attention to the fact that, since the act of June 20, 1878, there is doubt whether the penal provisions of Sec. 4,785, Revised Statutes, can be enforced against attorneys, and recommends an amendment to dispose of the doubtful construction.

It also recommends legislation to protect the Department and claimants against disbarred attorneys who continue to practice after disbarrment.

The Commissioner repeats the recommendation of his former reports, to substitute for the present secret, ex parte method of presenting the evidence in pension-claims, a plan for taking the testimony by public proceedings before officers of the Government in the neighborhood of the claimant and witnesses, and urges early legislation to accomplish this purpose.

Referring to the operations of the office in the investigation of frauds, he presents a table showing that the expenses of the year were $26,466.19: that there was saved directly to the Government by the investigation $451,775.65.

The Commissioner is of the opinion that the great number of frauds discovered, year by year, when it is considered that their discovery by the office is in a large degree chargeable to accident or to voluntary information, is quite conclusive evidence that but a small percentage of the frauds committed have been discovered.

Upon the subject of

THE PAY SERVICE,

the report says: "The consolidation of the agencies for paying pensions, under the order of the President dated May 7, 1877, has worked a great reform in the service, not only in the direction of economy, but in the rapidity and promptness with which the quarterly payments are made." At the last September payment, 184,903 pensioners were paid in the first ten days. The Commissioner is of opinion that the compensation of the Agents is too small, and recommends a revision of the law fixing their compensation, and increasing it by extending to them the right to use the official penalty envelope in their official correspondence. He also recommends that an additional fee of 20 cents be paid them for their services in paying the arrears.

THE ESTIMATES.

NEEDS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The book of estimates containing the amount of appropriations required by the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has been completed. The total amount estimated for the legislative expenses is $3,038,643. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $2,971,897. The estimate for the Executive proper is $98,068, against $97,464 appropriated last year.

The following are the estimates for the several Executive Departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and the appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

Departments.	1882.	1881.
State	$ 163,440	$ 159,940
Treasury	9,356,364	8,716,240
War	1,257,980	1,224,860
Navy	165,420	173,180
Interior	2,325,204	2,045,984
Post-Office	697,792	601,480
Agriculture	334,720	244,300
Justice	137,420	125,180

The total amount estimated for the Executive Departments aggregate $14,536,404.23 for 1882. The appropriations made for the same time in 1881 were $13,408,608.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total judicial	$ 399,300
Foreign intercourse	1,257,035
Military establishment	30,240,790
Naval	15,022,331
Indian affairs	4,858,865
Pensions	50,000,000
Public works	15,059,535
Postal service	3,630,757
Estimated amount required for the postal service for 1882	42,475,932

The estimated amount which will be provided by the Department from its own revenue accruing from postages and other sources is $38,845,174, leaving deficiency to be provided for out of the general Treasury $3,630,757.

OTHER ITEMS.

Public printing paper, binding, and lithographing	$2,093,156
Payment of Judges of the Court of Claims	400,000
Life-Saving Stations	619,900
Revenue-cutter service	1,100,000
Engraving and printing	425,000
Lighthouse establishments	2,099,000
Coast and geodetic survey	556,900
Maintenance of fish-hatching vessels, construction of standard weights and measures, suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, and for other miscellaneous objects under Treasury Department	1,498,280
Signal-Service	450,000
Miscellaneous objects under the War Department	2,432,335
Miscellaneous objects under the Interior Department	2,217,175
Miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice	3,265,000
Grand total	$298,202,722

The appropriations for 1881 were in the aggregate $298,050,097.

THE DOYLE BONDS.

LOCKED UP SAFELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Secretary Sherman to-day received a letter from Chicago informing him that there was a story current there that some of the counterfeit United States bonds found upon the person of Doyle which were taken in custody by the United States Secret service officer had disappeared, and had been put upon the market. The writer of the letter, however, stated that he does not believe the report, but only gives it as current street talk. Upon inquiry at the Secret Service division this afternoon as to the truth of any such report, the story was declared to be utterly false. The 204 $1,000 bonds are all marked, numbered for identification, sealed up in a package, and locked in a vault in Chicago in the custody of a United States officer, with the exception of twelve of the bonds, six of which were sent to the Treasury for examination as to the fact whether they were counterfeit or not, and the six others were sent to New York to be used on the hearing of the persons arrested there. Those twelve bonds are in the keeping of the officers to whom they are consigned, as well as are the remainder of the 204 in the custody of the officers at Chicago.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BREAD FOR THE POOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—At the Hanlan-Riley race in this city, the newspaper representatives determined not to accept the courtesies of any press-boat or committee, but to engage their own boat, and raise a fund among themselves for that purpose. A considerably larger sum was raised than was needed, and yesterday the newspaper representatives voted to devote the sum to the purchase of 2,000 loaves of bread, to be distributed to the poor on Christmas Eve, through the agency of the police.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The estimates of appropriation for the Chicago Custom-House Building are $20,000 for painting, etc., Michigan City, $136,175; Calumet, $60,000; outside harbor at Chicago, dredging and breakwater, $306,000; Waukegan, $50,000; Milwaukee, $10,000; DesMoines Rapids, $96,580.

WILL ATTEND.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The President, Secretary Ramsey, Postmaster-General Maynard, Gen. Sherman, and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen have accepted invitations to attend the rededication of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., next Tuesday.

THE UTES.

The military commander at the Ute Reservation, Colo., has received orders to repel any and all intrusion by force.

OKLAHOMA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Capt. Steele, George M. Jackson, and Robert Wilson are here, and will leave for Washington to-morrow. They were chosen at a meeting of the Oklahoma colonists in Wichita, Kas., to go to Washington and lay a memorial before the President and Congress. The expedition leaves Wichita for Oklahoma Dec. 6, taking saw-mills and other machinery, and the outfit for a newspaper. The delegates claim that the expedition will number several thousand men.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—The first annual reception and ball of the Omaha telegraphers to-night was a brilliant success.

THE BLUN

Wabash Wisdom H
dote for Hoosi
pidity.

Chambers, Hancock
Sixth Indiana, P
Elected.

Movements of the Pr
in Washington Y
—Many Call

Democrats Hocus-Pocus
Rules of the House
resentatives

Introduction of an Obsol
for Counting Pre
Votes.

GARFIEL

HIS MOVEMEN

Special Dispatch to The Chi

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov
field has not been permitted
very quietly, for, although
business, he has been com
great many people. All the
called upon him, and this aft
upon the President. In the
in Ohio between Secretar
Gov. Foster Gen. Garfield w
To a friend he said: "I w
aloof from this complicatio
my right hand to know wh
doeth." Gen. Garfield

IS IN EXCELLENT

He will dispatch his busine
ly as possible. His anxiety
before Congress convenes,
Mentor home and spend hi
Ohio for twenty years. He
street house furnished for
occupant has already been
said, in the person of Maj
army. At all events, some
it, as Gen. Garfield declined
chase it made by a Wiscons

AMONG THE CA

were Gen. Sherman, Geor
Gen. Van Vliet, Col. Rock
Ingersoll, and Assistant S
of the Treasury Depart
C. Gorham had a lon
with him. The Presiden
one caller: "My visit
can be summed up very shor
on strictly private matters, a
two or three days. Whethe
or three days will depend en
much time that business wil

EVEN THE WASHINGT

finally abandons the frau
morning says: "It may be
fear of offense or contradic
Garfield has been elected to
will be so declared, and, bar
accidents, will be inaugurat
March next."

A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN

now in Washington, will
Garfield to-day, and urge u
priety of putting a Southern
inet. These Southern men
that Garfield has decided
Cabinet officer from any Sta
cast a Republican Electoral v

HANCOCK'S VI

MORE REGARDING

Special Dispatch to The Chic

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The
the votes of the State show tha
cast for Thomas W. Bennett a
Sixth District. This will give t
D. W. Chambers, the Democrat
Committee say that no tickets w
Bennett's name on them, but th
in the tally-sheets, which the
did not change, the sheets bein
Bennett's withdrawal; but in
the vote is divided between Ben
showing that there were Benne

GOV. GRAY

said to-day that no official d
been reached on the matter, bu
to go behind the returns from
ascertain whether the votes we
Parker or Bennett, and it was
the local Canvassing Boards t
turns, as the time fixed by l
them had passed. He had no
but the Republican Electors w
the people, but, when an error
been committed, he did not thi
vassing Board had power to
question. They must be gove
of the returns. Nothing has y
Matthews, the mythical Mars
District.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT
OUT.

To the Western Associat

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—By
pidity of some of the election o
cast for Benjamin G. Parker as
Republican ticket in several
State were returned for Thom
who was not a candidate. The
whole State were printed by th
Committee and were correct, bu
and tally-sheets, which were, u
vided by the local authorities, c
take the name of Bennett, wh
and for whom Parker has been
attention of election officers an
tees in every precinct in the St
the change, and every precauti
that the proper correction we
tally-sheets and poll-books, and

THE GROSSEST CARE

of the election officers that th
cast for Benjamin L. Parker sh
for Thomas W. Bennett. The
eral thousand votes, and, unde
stances, may lead to a certifi
to one of the Hancock El
received a larger vote on th
returns than that receive
Gov. Grey, when interviewe
ject to-day, said there was n
advantage of a technicality, as
Indiana would be of no possi
the Democrats, but he knew of
of correcting the returns if it s
the mistake was made by c
boards in crediting the votes f
nett on the tally-sheets. But
on the part of the County Clerk

THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE

because those officials were s
while the Election Board, havi
existence, could not be reorga
any error that they had m
counties the total Republican
for Bennett, it is probable tha
case adopted by the Governor
lution of the difficulty. The o
that Bennett received 1,515 vot
1,659 in Perry, 2,113 in Floyd
2,575 in Bartholomew, 3,486 in O
Putnam, making 14,274 for Ben

SENATOR KE

HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chic

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—
who has just returned from
asked what effect the election
have upon the Solid South,
would result in the disruptio
Democracy, said: "It means
sort. The Republicans will
that the Democracy does not
House. The Southern men
have lost the Forty-seventh Co
of Democrats from Southern
will see that this does not occu
year they labored under great
were certain that they would c
votes of their States, and they
imperil Democratic

ELECTORAL PROSPECTS IN

by giving the Republicans ne
way of bulldozing and intimida
therefore relatively more quie
paign, but, if they had suppose
the House would have been th

THE BLUNDER.

Wabash Wisdom Has No Antidote for Hoosier Stupidity.

Chambers, Hancock Elector in the Sixth Indiana, Probably Elected.

Movements of the President-Elect in Washington Yesterday —Many Callers.

Democrats Hocus-Pocusing with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Introduction of an Obsolete Joint Rule for Counting Presidential Votes.

GARFIELD.

HIS MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Gen. Garfield has not been permitted to spend the day very quietly, for, although here on private business, he has been compelled to see a great many people. All the leading officials called upon him, and this afternoon he called upon the President. In the Senatorial fight in Ohio between Secretary Sherman and Gov. Foster Gen. Garfield will take no part. To a friend he said: "I will hold myself aloof from this complication, and not allow my right hand to know what my left hand doeth." Gen. Garfield

IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

He will dispatch his business here as quickly as possible. His anxiety is to get away before Congress convenes, and go to his Mentor home and spend his first winter in Ohio for twenty years. He will rent his I street house furnished for the winter. An occupant has already been found for it, it is said, in the person of Maj. Swain, of the army. At all events, some one has secured it, as Gen. Garfield declined an offer to purchase it made by a Wisconsin Congressman.

AMONG THE CALLERS

were Gen. Sherman, George C. Gorham, Gen. Van Vliet, Col. Rockwell, Robert G. Ingersoll, and Assistant Secretary French of the Treasury Department. George C. Gorham had a long conversation with him. The President-elect said to one caller: "My visit and its objects can be summed up very shortly. I am here on strictly private matters, and I will remain two or three days. Whether it is two days or three days will depend entirely upon how much time that business will demand."

EVEN THE WASHINGTON "POST"

finally abandons the fraud cry, and this morning says: "It may be stated, without fear of offense or contradiction, that Gen. Garfield has been elected to the Presidency, will be so declared, and, barring improbable accidents, will be inaugurated on the 4th of March next."

A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS,

now in Washington, will call upon Gen. Garfield to-day, and urge upon him the propriety of putting a Southern man in the Cabinet. These Southern men have the idea that Garfield has decided not to select a Cabinet officer from any State which did not cast a Republican Electoral vote.

HANCOCK'S VICTORY.

MORE REGARDING IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The full tabulation of the votes of the State show that 14,274 votes were cast for Thomas W. Bennett as Elector of the Sixth District. This will give the certificate to D. W. Chambers, the Democrat. The Republican Committee say that no tickets were printed with Bennett's name on them, but that the error was in the tally-sheets, which the election officers did not change, the sheets being sent out before Bennett's withdrawal; but in some counties the vote is divided between Bennett and Parker, showing that there were Bennett tickets voted.

GOV. GRAY

said to-day that no official determination had been reached on the matter, but he saw no way to go behind the returns from the counties and ascertain whether the votes were really cast for Parker or Bennett, and it was too late now for the local Canvassing Boards to revise the returns, as the time fixed by law for returning them had passed. He had no doubt, of course, but the Republican Electors were all chosen by the people, but, when an error of this kind had been committed, he did not think the State Canvassing Board had power to investigate the question. They must be governed by the face of the returns. Nothing has yet been heard of Matthews, the mythical Marshal of the Eighth District.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT ALSO FINDS IT OUT.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—By reason of the stupidity of some of the election officers, the votes cast for Benjamin G. Parker as Elector on the Republican ticket in several counties in the State were returned for Thomas W. Bennett, who was not a candidate. The tickets for the whole State were printed by the State Central Committee and were correct, but the poll-books and tally-sheets, which were, under the law, provided by the local authorities, contained by mistake the name of Bennett, who had declined, and for whom Parker has been substituted. The attention of election officers and local committees in every precinct in the State was called to the change, and every precaution urged to see that the proper correction were made in the tally-sheets and poll-books, and it is only

THE GROSSEST CARELESSNESS

of the election officers that the votes that were cast for Benjamin L. Parker should be returned for Thomas W. Bennett. The error affects several thousand votes, and, under certain circumstances, may lead to a certificate being given to one of the Hancock Electors, who has received a larger vote on the face of the returns than that received for Parker. Gov. Grey, when interviewed on the subject to-day, said there was no desire to take advantage of a technicality, as one Elector from Indiana would be of no possible advantage to the Democrats, but he knew of no legal method of correcting the returns if it should appear that the mistake was made by clerks of election boards in crediting the votes for Parker to Bennett on the tally-sheets. But, if the error was on the part of the County Clerks, he

THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE CORRECTED,

because those officials were still in existence, while the Election Board, having passed out of existence, could not be reorganized to correct any error that they had made. As in seven counties the total Republican vote is returned for Bennett, it is probable that the view of the case adopted by the Governor may furnish a solution of the difficulty. The official vote shows that Bennett received 1,515 votes in Wells county, 1,659 in Perry, 2,113 in Floyd, 1,065 in Union, 2,375 in Bartholomew, 3,486 in Owen, and 2,539 in Putnam, making 14,274 for Bennett.

SENATOR KELLOGG.

HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator Kellogg, who has just returned from Louisiana, being asked what effect the election of Garfield would have upon the Solid South, and whether it would result in the disruption of the Bourbon Democracy, said: "It means nothing of the sort. The Republicans will have to see to it that the Democracy does not secure the next House. The Southern men observe that they have lost the Forty-seventh Congress by the loss of Democrats from Southern districts. They will see that this does not occur next time. This year they labored under great restraint. They were certain that they would carry the Electoral votes of their States, and they did not wish to imperil Democratic

ELECTORAL PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH

by giving the Republicans new capital in the way of bulldozing and intimidation. They were therefore relatively more quiet during the campaign, but, if they had supposed that the loss of the House would have been the consequence of such action, there would have been no Republican gains in the Southern States." There is a considerable number of white people in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg said, who

REJOICE IN THE ELECTION OF GARFIELD,

and who believe in the principles of the Republican platform, but they are unwilling to assert themselves. The sugar-planters on the Teche, as a class, are pleased with the Republican victory, and favor a protective tariff and internal improvements, but the white Conservatives are unwilling to place themselves in antagonism to the bulldozing class. The only remedy, Senator Kellogg thinks, is in the protection by National authority of the Republican voters in Congressional elections at the South, and in the refusal of Congress to award seats to any Democrats who have obtained their certificate through intimidation, violence, and fraud.

A QUEER "MISTAKE."

THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—There appeared this week a new edition of the rules of the House of Representatives, prepared by the Journal Clerk, and issued under the authority of a general law. Some of the Republicans who have been examining this manual and digest have been surprised to find in it that famous twenty-second joint rule, notwithstanding the fact that no such rule exists, and, furthermore, in spite of the fact that it has been affirmatively declared not to exist. The Republican Congressmen do not know how to explain the appearance of this rule in the book, and are apprehensive that it may have been placed there for a purpose, and that it may be a part of a plan of the Democracy to give the rule at least the semblance of authority, and to take advantage of it in case there shall be any difficulty in connection with the Electoral vote.

LANIER.

HIS CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this evening received the following dispatch relative to the attack made by Floyd King, the present Representative from the Third District, upon Deputy-Collector Lanier:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:* As to the character of Lanier, I will state that he held and now holds a prominent position of President of two civic organizations, to wit: The Carroll Tournament Association and Providence Fire Company. Both companies are composed of white men, and chiefly Democrats. He is Lieutenant of the Lake Providence Cadets, a Democratic organization, and was tendered the Captaincy. The sureties on his official bond as Deputy Collector are business-men of his parish of Democratic persuasion. As to the indictment, the examination of the docket of the New Orleans Court-House shows the indictment found Nov. 23, 1877; mistrial ordered March 14, 1878; case indefinitly postponed Feb. 13, 1879, and Lanier discharged on his own recognizance; nolle pros entered by District Attorney July 27, 1880. As to the state of affairs is his parish, I must refer to the letter from Gen. McMillan, Postmaster in the city, and a planter, giving a detailed account of the murder of Jones, and the driving of Lanier into the swamps. The letter is now in the hands of Senator Kellogg. As to his dangerous character, he is a fearless and brave man, and has proven this to his assailants only. I have confidence in his discretion and sound judgment.

M. MARKS, Collector.

OHIO.

BUTTERWORTH IS FOR SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Maj. Ben Butterworth, of the Second Ohio District, is in the city on a brief business visit. In reference to the Ohio Senatorship, Mr. Butterworth expressed the belief that if Secretary Sherman wants the office he can have it. Mr. Sherman, he says, has already received an expression of the confidence of the people of Ohio at Chicago when his name was before the Republican Convention. He does not think that confidence has been withdrawn, or is likely to be now, provided Mr. Sherman asks anything at the hands of his State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOORHEAD FOR SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—The *Dispatch*, in the morning, will give publicity to a movement by the business men of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania generally to put Gen. G. K. Moorhead in the Senate as successor to the Hon. William A. Wallace. Gen. Moorhead will not be put forward as the candidate of a faction or of any special interest. It is thought Senator Cameron will lend his support to the movement, as he and Gen. Moorhead are personal friends. Such a course would be about the only practicable way out of the muddle in which the Senatorial question is involved by reason of the large number of gentlemen who are seeking the place. An effort will be made in a few days to bring together Grow, Cessna, Oliver, Gov. Hoyt, and others and induce them to withdrrw in favor of Moorhead, who is well known throughout the country, having served two terms in Congress, and always been closely identified with the business interests of the State.

WISCONSIN.

SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, who has been in this city during the past three days, left for Oshkosh this evening. There has been a notable gathering of Wisconsin politicians here this week, all being animated over the Senatorial struggle now progressing between Sawyer and Keyes. The friends of each appear to be very confident. A great many of the men who became pledged to Keyes two years ago have broken faith with him, but Senator Carpenter appears to favor Mr. Keyes, and this fact is a source of disappointment to the former faction.

NOTES.

GRESHAM AND HARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The impression here has become so strong that Gen. Harrison will be elected Senator from Indiana that the friends of Judge Gresham are beginning to talk of his fitness for a Cabinet position, either as Secretary of War or Attorney General.

CUTTS.

There is another movement contemplated by the Democrats against one of the Iowa districts. Representative Springer claims that Cutts, the Republican elected to succeed Weaver, Greenbacker, ought not to be seated, and that precincts were thrown out, which, if counted, as they should have been, would have given the Democrats 22 majority.

RETURNS.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—The State Board of Canvassers have declared the vote on Presidential Electors: Garfield, 183,904; Hancock, 105,854; Weaver, 32,327; Phelps, anti-Masonic, 483; Dow, Prohibition, 159. The Greenback vote for Weaver is 13,347 less than the vote last year for Campbell for Governor.

CANADA.

Shenanigan in Pacific Railway Contracts—A Wily Claimant—Nova-Scotians for Annexation—Exodus from Manitoba to Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The testimony before the Pacific Railway Commission of Messrs. Morse, McCormick, and Nicholson, proves conclusively that Sir Charles Tupper deliberately wasted $214,765 of the public money when he granted the contract for Section B to Messrs. Fraser and Grant, of Halifax. No less than $150,000 had been deposited by Morse & Co., on account of the tender of Andrews, Jones & Co., of New York; and the balance of $50,000 necessary to complete the security deposit would have been put up had Sir Charles Tupper waited two hours longer. He would not wait, however, and awarded the contract to his Halifax friends.

Mr. A. P. McDonald, contractor for Sections 1 and 2 of the Lachine Canal, has for the past two years had claims for about $200,000 pending against the Dominion Government, and all efforts to obtain a settlement have been abortive so far. At last the grand opportunity was offered, and Mr. McDonald seized it promptly. A few days ago he appeared as a witness before the Royal Commission on the Pacific Railway. The point of his evidence lay in the attacks he made upon the changed principle in tendering for contracts inaugurated by Mr. McKenzie's Government. This attack before the Commission was followed by a long letter, published in a Ministerial paper, and signed by Mr. McDonald, in which Mr. McKenzie was denounced and Sir Charles Tupper lauded. The wily McDonald is now informed by the Department that a day has been appointed when he can confer with the Chief Engineer of the Canal Department as to the terms of settlement of his claims.

A gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the Province of Nova Scotia states that he was surprised to discover the intensity of the anti-Confederation sentiment. He was gravely informed, while in Halifax, by a prominent Nova-Scotian, that, if a vote were taken in the Province on the question of annexation to the United States, the annexationists would carry the day.

About 1,000 immigrants arrived in the Ottawa District during the present year, as against 600 the same ten months of 1879. The exodus amounted to about 4,000 this year.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend now residing in Pembina County, Dakota, in which the following remarkable passage occurs: "I went to the Land Office the other day, and asked the agent to let me have the books for a short time. I found from them that, from January 1 to March 1, 956 heads of families, Canadians every one of them (representing, with their families, nearly 5,000 persons), settled in Pembina County. The majority of these had gone to Manitoba to settle, but found they could do better in Dakota, and removed thither."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The surveyors who have been examining the River Thames, between here and Chatham, have almost finished their work. They find that the fall between the two places is about 130 feet, and that the cost of rendering the river navigable would be nearly $500,000.

At Carodoc, near Delaware, a couple of well-known characters who had an old grudge agreed to have it out, and accordingly summoned a number of their friends to see "fair play." Among the motley assemblage were some Magistrates, a Constable, and a number of others whose duty it was to see that order was preserved. The fight was proceeded with, and, after a short time, one of the parties got so badly pummeled that he had to be carried off the field.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—Mr. Pitou, of the Grand Opera-House, has failed to get Sarah Bernhardt even for one night, and the report that she would appear only in Montreal is correct. Sara consents to go to Montreal because there are so many French there.

The case of the tug Robb, in which Capt. Hall was charged with contempt of court in ejecting a bailiff who went to serve a writ, has been disposed of. It was found that the bailiff was not regularly appointed, and accordingly the case was dismissed.

Harry Henry is dead. Harry was one of our best-known, though not most respected, citizens. He spent about one-half of his life in jail. About forty-one years ago he commenced his career as a drunkard, and he has been on a prolonged drunk off and on ever since. The man's career has been a most checkered one. He has been laborer, sailor, and soldier, all in turn, but never long. He was in the Queen's Light Infantry during the Rebellion, and was present at the fight on Gallows' Hill.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—In the Maher and Norris murder trial to-day the defense continued the examination of its witnesses, endeavoring, so far as can be judged from the testimony thus far offered, to prove an *alibi* for the defendants. The mother and sister of Norris this forenoon testified to his being at home about 6 o'clock p. m. on the evening the crime was committed, and said it was not later than 6:20 when he ate his supper. After that he remained at home until nearly 8 p. m. As near as can be ascertained the deed was committed about 6 o'clock in the evening, as it was nearly that hour when witnesses swore they saw Meyer, the murdered man, and Maher and Norris, the accused, at the mouth of the hollow, where deceased was afterward found.

EDWARD RICKARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Edward Rickard, at one time connected with the Chicago *Daily News*, came here some months ago and went to work on the local department of the *Globe-Democrat*. He fell from grace and lost his position. Since that time he has been living with a married lady named Mrs. Thomas Wilson. To-night he wanted her to accompany him to a ball. She refused, and upon her refusal Rickard drew a revolver from his hip-pocket and shot her in the face. The bullet knocked out several of her teeth and then went down her throat. She is in a precarious condition. Rickard escaped at the time, and at a late hour to-night was still at large.

BRICK'S WICKED PARTNER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Alpheus S. Foote was to-day sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at Waupun at hard labor. Foote was for a year or more a partner of Brick Pomeroy, under the firm name of Pomeroy & Foote, publishers of the La Crosse daily and weekly *Democrat*. Mr. Foote has been in jail here since last spring, then arrested for forgery. The notes forged covered amounts from $6,000 to $8,000 against his father-in-law, James Vincent, a prominent lumberman here. This case has awakened the deepest interest of the citizens of this place.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Nov. 24.—A Herring's safe in the agricultural machinery office of A. D. Vedder was burglarized this morning. One hundred and fifty-five dollars in gold was taken, and $126 in bills were taken out, but were left on the floor. Evidently the thief was a former employé, as the safe was unlocked, and, being a four-tumbler lock, it could not have been unlocked without a previous knowledge of the combination. The Sheriff and Chief of Police are at work on the case, and, having the measurements of tracks in the snow, may soon be able to report an arrest.

SOMEWHAT SEVERELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 24.—Lewis M. Webber, of Winnebago, who came to this city a few days ago and became intoxicated, and, when being arrested, resisted the officer insomuch that the prisoner had to be treated somewhat severely, died this afternoon. The deceased friends have entered complaint for manslaughter against Marshall Glynn, and he has given himself into custody.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Thaddeus Baber, who killed Mrs. Frederika Schuendler on the 14th of August, 1879, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. The woman was the mother of Lizzie Schuendler, who had been Baber's mistress. She had separated them and persuaded the girl to enter upon a life of prostitution. At the time of shooting the old woman, Baber fired a random shot through a doorway and mortally wounded Lizzie Schuendler.

BUCHANAN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The jury in the case of Dr. John Buchanan, Martin V. Chapman, and Thomas Van Duser, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of $5,000, the amount of the recognizance of the first-named prisoner, returned a verdict of guilty as to Buchanan and Chapman, and acquittal as to Van Duser. The trial of Buchanan upon the charge of swindling and using the mail for that purpose is fixed for Tuesday next.

WILL BE HUNG.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 24.—Gov. Foster to-night declined to commute the sentence of death pronounced upon John Callihan for the murder of one Tomey in Wooster, O., one year ago last September. Callihan will be hung at Wooster Dec. 3.

CONVICT SHOT DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Monday four convicts attempted to break out of the State Prison at Folsom, by climbing through a skylight in the main building. One of them, P. Gibson, was shot dead by the guards. The others were captured.

THE TURF.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—At the races to-day, in the three-quarter mile heats:

King Dutchman........1
Ben Hill........2
Time—1:21; 1:21.

Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles:

Le Roi........1
Dalgasian........2
Long Sick........3
Time—4:03.

The mile and a quarter dash was won by Gabriel; Mark L. second, Pacific third. Time, 2:15¼.

DIPHTHERIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 23.—Diphtheria is very prevalent in this city at the present time and quite virulent in form. Last week Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Muzzy buried two sons with the disease, and yesterday their oldest boy died, aged 4 years. In the family of Henry Hermes, in the First Ward, two sons died Monday morning of the same disease within one hour of each other.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York. She did not touch at Queenstown.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Arrived, Indiana, from Liverpool.

A prompt and pleasing way of easing asthmatic wheezing. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

President Humphreys on the Policy of the Wabash.

His Road Entitled to One-Half the St. Louis Business.

The Vanderbilt-Burlington-Santa Fe Combination Hoax.

Railroads at St. Paul Unable to Carry All the Freight Offered.

PRESIDENT HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, arrived here yesterday morning from St. Louis. A TRIBUNE representative called upon him last evening to ascertain the object of his visit and get such other information as would be of interest.

Mr. Humphreys said the principal object of his present Western trip was to attend the meeting of the stockholders of his road at St. Louis, held there a day or two ago, the proceedings of which have already been published. He came to Chicago to meet Vice-President Perkins, of the Burlington, to complete some details regarding the building of the line from Humeston to Shenandoah, which it had been agreed at New York a short time ago, to build jointly by the two companies. At the New York meeting Mr. Perkins, of the Burlington, and Mr. Hopkins, of the Wabash, were appointed a committee to arrange some details for the building of the line, which could not be arranged at the time the New York meeting was held. As Mr. Hopkins was not able to come here at present, he (Humphreys) was just out West, he agreed to take the load off Mr. Hopkins' shoulders. Mr. Perkins and himself met at the Burlington office, and everything appertaining to the immediate construction of the road from Humeston to Shenandoah was amicably and satisfactorily arranged, and the road will be pushed to completion as speedily as possible.

With regard to the present railroad war Mr. Humphreys stated that as far as his Company was concerned there was no anxiety to bring about a cessation of hostilities by making concessions to other lines. The Wabash would under no consideration enter upon any arrangement except upon the terms of the New York agreement. He thought the arrangement by which the Wabash was to get one-third of the St. Louis business was perfectly fair and equitable, and his road had certainly made a concession in agreeing to accept so little. It had been demonstrated since that the Wabash is entitled to more than that amount, and after having secured its terminal facilities it would not be content with less than one-half of the business. When the New York arrangement was made Mr. Humphreys said the Illinois Central was not taken into consideration. The idea was that the Wabash was to get 33⅓ per cent of the business, and the Alton 66⅔ per cent. This was certainly as large a proportion as the Alton could well demand. He felt quite certain that President Blackstone agreed to this arrangement, yet is is probable that Mr. Blackstone acted under a misapprehension. But, however this may be, the Wabash would not recede from the position it had taken, and would make no peace except upon the terms of the New York agreement, which he considered perfectly fair and just. He could see no reason why the Illinois Central should be considered a St. Louis line, or why it should have a portion of the business. The Alton and the Wabash were the only direct St. Louis lines from Chicago, and no other lines were entitled to any of the business or be taken into consideration in the formation of a poll. If the Illinois Central had a direct line to St. Louis it could ask a share of the traffic, but it had no through line, nor did it run any through trains. Only the sleeper runs through on that line, and the passengers in all others had to be transferred at Effingham into cars of the Vandalia Line, and it often happens that the St. Louis passengers have to wait several hours at Effingham for the Vandalia connection. If the Illinois Central was recognized as a regular St. Louis line it would set a bad precedent, and other lines could be formed that could with equal justice demand a share of the business. Thus the Eastern Illinois could form a line in conjunction with the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and the Burlington could form a through line via its Rockford Division.

Mr. Humphreys says he expects the Wabash to reach its depot at Twelfth street in about a month. He considered that location central, and about as good as the location of the depots of the other roads, and after being able to run its trains there, the Wabash would no longer demand a $1 differential rate, but would make its rates the same as by other routes. But until then his road would insist upon selling tickets for $1 less than by any other route, unless some satisfactory arrangement between the various roads was made in the meantime. There was no necessity of keeping up the present low rates. If the Alton and the other Western roads would advance their rates to such figures as will enable them to meet the rates of the unlimited tickets sold during this war,—for instance, $5 to St. Louis and $8 to Kansas City,—the Wabash would at once advance its rates correspondingly, making the rate by its line to St. Louis $4, and to Kansas City $7; and it would make its rates the same as by other routes as soon as it had proper depot facilities in this city.

There is no trouble, Mr. Humphreys said, as regards the freight traffic, and the regular rates were maintained, as far as he knew, by all the lines. The announcement made in THE TRIBUNE that his road had offered to accept 8 per cent of the Chicago business to Missouri River points until it had been located properly in its regular freight houses on Twelfth street and Third avenue was probably correct. This matter had been put in the hands of General-Manager Gault, and he (Humphreys) did not know what arrangement and preparation had been made by the General Manager of his road.

Mr. Humphreys was also interogated regarding the reported coalition between the Vanderbilt interests and the Boston syndicates controlling the Burlington and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to checkmate Jay Gould. He said all he knew about it was what he had seen reported in the newspapers. He did not believe that there is a word of truth in the reports, and they looked as if they had been invented for the purpose of influencing the stock market. If there was any truth in the matter he thought he would have received some information upon the subject before this time. Mr. Humphreys did not think that a meeting of Presidents or General Managers would be held during his present visit to settle the trouble regarding the passenger business, as he could not see how they could be brought together, no one desiring to take the initiative in calling such a meeting.

This morning he intended to see the officials of the Western Indiana to find out how soon they would be ready to let the Wabash make its terminus at Twelfth street. In the afternoon he expects to leave again for the East.

THE VANDERBILT COMBINATION.

The railroad people are gradually settling down to the belief that the reported coalition between Vanderbilt and the owners of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads was a canard gotten up for stock-jobbing purposes. As will be seen from the interview with Mr. Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash and a prominent member of Jay Gould's syndicate, that gentleman disclaims any knowledge of such an arrangement, and expresses his belief that there is no truth in the report. It was stated yesterday that Mr. C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Burlington, knows nothing about such an arrangement and does not believe that anything of the kind has ever been thought of. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, when interviewed by a New York *Tribune* reporter a day or two ago about this matter, said: "There is not a single word of truth in it—not a word." About a column more of slush by the paper which modestly claims to "lead the world on railroad sensations" is now in order. It may help certain people to realize on their stocks.

PITTSBURG & HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—The projected new railroad between this city and Harrisburg is in the hands of a syndicate who are largely interested in the Philadelphia & Reading and the New Jersey Central. When they proceeded to negotiate the stock, agents of Vanderbilt and Gould, who were acting under instructions from their principals, entered into a quiet struggle for the controlling interest. This battle it was first thought resulted in no decided victory for either faction, but latterly it has cropped out that Jay Gould has secured the advantage by a combination with the English stockholders in the Philadelphia & Reading. One of the results of the combination of Philadelphia & Reading and Jersey Central with the interests mentioned to build the new road, has been to materially advance the value of the stock of both of the Companies. With regard to the route of the new line west from Harrisburg, it will be as far as possible an air-line, passing through the rich and fertile lower tier of counties. In order to get through the mountains, they selected a most favorable situation,—the old surveys made by Worrell, and latterly by Roberts, via the Burnt Cabin, or old Slaughter route. The Company proposes to reduce the distance between Harrisburg and this city perhaps thirty miles. On the Eastern Division they have a line to New York from Harrisburg thirteen miles shorter than the route now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They gain thirteen miles by the Allentown route.

The Pennsylvania Road formerly ran their trains over the Allentown route, but, after securing the Jersey united companies, they have been using the latter. The distance from Harrisburg to New York via the Jersey united lines is 195 miles, while by the Allentown route it is only 182 miles. With this advantage in distance, and by the running of fast trains, it is expected to make a marked difference in the time of trains between this city and the metropolis. That the project will be carried out there is little doubt. It will be a formidable rival to the Pennsylvania Road, whose officials here express surprise at the secrecy with which the enterprise has been thus far prosecuted.

THE SYNDICATE RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Further inquiry was made to-day in Wall street regarding the report telegraphed from Boston that the negotiations towards consolidating the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies had fallen through, and the statement was pretty fully confirmed. It was thought on the street that the movement was pure stock-jobbing from the start.

The Northern Pacific syndicate managers are not disposed to give much publicity to the enormous scheme which they have entered into, and refuse to enter into any exposition of its details. When questioned about the matter to-day they said that the matter would be in a shape to make public before long, but at present what had already been said about it must suffice. It is reported to-day that the amount of bonds to be taken by the syndicate is $25,000,000 instead of $40,000,000, as has been published.

DRAY-LOADS OF GOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 24.—In regard to the purchase of a block of Lake Erie & Western and Chicago & Alton tickets by a broker of this city, your correspondent, upon further investigation to-day, has learned that the amount is much larger than stated in Monday's dispatch. At that time the broker acknowledged to having loaded up with the tickets to the amount of $104,000, but inquiry at the National Bank where the negotiation was completed develops the fact that the amount was really $275,000. It seems that when the time came for the delivery of the tickets the agent of the Companies was rather averse to making the arrangement, and demanded gold in payment. This action was anticipated, however, and a dray was called for and the gold promptly weighed out.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company's report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, has recently been issued. The Company worked during the year an average of 2,318.92 miles of road, the mileage standing at the close of the year as follows:

Main line, San Francisco to Ogden, miles.	883.23	
Oregon Branch, Roseville to Redding	157.60	
Visalia Branch, Lathrop to Goshen	146.68	
Oakland and Alameda short branches	14.63	
San Jose Branch, Niles to San Jose	17.54	
Total Central Pacific		1,213.13
Northern and San Pablo and Tulare	153.65	
Berkeley Branch	3.84	
California Pacific	115.44	
Amador Branch	27.20	
Stockton and Copperopolis	49.00	
Los Angeles and San Diego	27.60	
Los Angeles and Independence	16.83	
Southern Pacific	530.25	
Southern Pacific of Arizona*	182.51	
		1,136.62
Total		2,349.75

*Passenger trains are now running on the Southern Pacific as far as Lordsburg, which is 407 miles from Fort Yuma, or 224 miles longer than what is given in the Company's report.

The total number of miles the Company has at present in operation is 2,575, and the work of building southeastwardly is still going on vigorously. Up to yesterday the Southern Pacific Railroad track was 85 79-100ths miles in New Mexico, being that distance east of the Arizona line.

CONSOLIDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted to submit to the stockholders the question of the consolidation of the New Orleans Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroads. After the passage of the resolution Gov. Brown, speaking for Col. Thomas A. Scott, said: "He understands by your vote that it is the unanimous wish of this Directory that the consolidation should take place, and that there should be a continuous line of railway under one management from the City of New Orleans by way of Shreveport, Fort Worth, and El Paso, and as much further as we may extend our line, even to the Pacific Ocean. Believing, as he does, that you will coöperate to this end, he is more encouraged than ever to push forward this work to completion from your city to the Pacific Coast."

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for the year ending Nov. 21 show an increase of over a million dollars. The earnings for 1879 were $1,380,090; for 1880, $2,387,643; increase, $1,007,553.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—The roads here are refusing freight for the East, saying they can't get cars at Chicago.

ITEMS.

Bradley Station, on the Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, will be changed to Garfield, to take effect Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880.

Mr. T. W. Cook has been appointed agent of Chicago Station of the Burlington,—in charge of all office and freight-house matters. Mr. Cook has been in the employ of the Burlington for many years. He was formerly agent of that Company in this city, and lately car-accountant at Burlington.

Mr. John Muir has resigned the position of General Agent of the Freight Department of the Union Pacific at Kansas City to accept a position elsewhere. The Kansas City agency of the Union Pacific has been abolished, and all communications should hereafter be sent to E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent at Omaha.

A dispatch received here last evening states that the Lake Erie & Western Road has sold a quarter of a million dollars' worth of unlimited tickets to St. Louis and Kansas City to Toledo brokers. It was announced a few days ago that this road had sold $104,000 worth of unlimited tickets, and it looks rather queer that the amount should now have suddenly swollen to $250,000.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "There can be no question, we think, that public opinion, under the constant irritation of an ill-advised railway policy, is gradually approaching a point from which Federal control will be contemplated with none of the misgivings which formerly attached to it. The States, it is felt, are not strong enough to deal with so colossal a power as the railroads, or railroads and steamers in combination. The transition from contemplation to conviction, and from conviction to the legislation that is necessary to give it effect, will probably be brief. The railroad pools, meanwhile, with an amusing lack of wisdom, are doing all they can to precipitate it, whether they are aware of it or not. This, too, will be the result in South Carolina. The corporations will throttle the people unless the people speedily bring the corporations to terms. There will be no longer a dread of the National regulation of railroads when it is realized that these corporations care nothing for compaints, give no heed to protests, and defy the State Government to control or restrain them."

Something Nice for Breakfast.

New York Evening Post.

A cadaverous, hollow-eyed, "lean and hungry," Cassius-like man is the victim generally to a "pick-up" breakfast, "stale, flat, and unprofitable"; he goes forth hungry, ill-disposed for business, rebellious, and dyspeptic; hideous and beggarly ideas get into his head; his brain is filled with suspicious chimeras. If he must eat hash, it need not be the abominable melange that might be called a general post-office where letters of all descriptions are thrown in,—scraps of tasteless beef, the other table-scraps innocent of condiment; but here is a hash that will satisfy: Cut some beef in nice little slices from the bone, removing all the hard parts and skin; put the gravy in a saucepan with a pint of water, three tablespoonfuls of catsup, a desertspoonful of minced savory herbs, an onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a third of cayenne. Let these stew together for fifteen minutes. Take out a cupful of the liquid and rub into it a tablespoonful of flour; stir it well into the stewpan again and stew for ten minutes longer. Strain it through a sieve, return it to the pan, place the slices of beef in it, and keep the saucepan on the side of the range until the meat is heated through,—not to boil, or it will become hard. A few minutes before serving add half a wine-glass of tarragon vinegar. Arrange some toasted sippets round a very hot dish, and serve the hash immediately after it is cooked. An excellent condiment for breakfast is potted tomatoes. The ripe tomatoes must be scalded and skinned, passed through a sieve to remove the seeds from the pulp, and heated gently in a stewpan; add salt, a little horseradish, some white vinegar, some onions to taste, minced very fine; when cold, put it in small pots and cover with melted butter; tie up in stout paper. A simple but delicate way of preparing potatoes is a favorit breakfast-dish in the West Indies: Two pounds of peeled potatoes are washed and grated; four ounces each are added of sugar and butter melted; one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper mixed well together; placed in a baking-dish, and put into a brisk oven until done and shows a delicate brown color. Another mode of preparing potatoes by the French, after the potatoes are boiled in their jackets, is to peel and mash them with a fork; put them into a stewpan with some butter and salt, moisten through with cream, and let them grow dry while stirring them over the fire; add more cream, and continue adding for nearly an hour; turn them into a dish, and brown them on the top with a salamander.

FIRES.

AT LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—The warehouse and grain elevator of H. B. Graff & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by H. B. Graff, and valued at $20,000; insured for $9,500. The contents of the building consisted of grain, apples, potatoes, and tobacco, owned by Graff & Co., John C. Ziemeyer & Co., St. Louis, Lederman & Co., and Jesse Rauck. Total loss on contents, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

AT TOLEDO, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 24.—Spece's tobacco-pail factory was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, throwing twenty men out of employment. The total loss will exceed $10,000; insurance on stock, $1,000; on machinery, $500. The works will be rebuilt.

AT COLEVILLE, PA.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 24.—A fire broke out in a gambling-room at the Coleville oil-town this evening, and, before it could be got under control, thirty-five buildings were burned. The structures consumed embrace the principal hotel and stores. Rough estimate of the loss, $35,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 152 at 6:15 yesterday morning was caused by sparks from a chimney setting fire to the roof of a building at No. 2921 Portland avenue, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Henry Pelton.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Fully 25 per cent of the human race are victims to partial or complete impotency. This startling assertion will be fully corroborated by every intelligent physician. The principal causes producing this disease are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the common symptoms are loss of vigor, spermatorrhœa, pain in the back, disposition to avoid society, languor, gloomy forebodings, mental distress, nervous debility, and leucorrhœa (in females), debilitating dreams, etc. Let no false modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this great evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance.

There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietors, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 18, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L., 53 years old, had been a widower twenty-five years; nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor,—got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERIGORD,
Medicin de la Hopital Charity.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade.

Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

CAUTION.

It has been brought to my notice that De Lisser is advertising under the name of Morrison, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, a spurious imitation of Ricord's Vital Restorative. The public are cautioned that no Ricord's Vital Restorative is genuine unless my autograph signature is on every box. Richardson & Co., of St. Louis; Meyer Bros. & Co., of Kansas City, Mo.; T. L. Lyons, of New Orleans; John Keechan, of Cincinnati; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., of Chicago; Smith, Doolittle & Smith, of Boston; and Charles N. Crittenton, of New York are the only recognized wholesale agents for the sale of Ricord's Vital Restorative to the trade, and all genuine boxes are procured of them by retail druggists for the convenience of the public. Ricord's Vital Restorative will be kept for sale by all retail druggists, or may be procured by addressing me direct.

S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.,
Room 40 World Building, New York.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH

CURE—Unquestionably the most important medical discovery since vaccination. A remedy which assimilates with the mucous membrane, and forms not only a local but a constitutional cure at any stage. One package generally suffices. Delivered by Druggists or by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., $1.50 complete. Treatise and remarkable statements by the cured mailed free. The afflicted can refer to:

Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. H. HARPER, 786 Stone-st.,
F. E. MASON, Mansfield, O.
Miss MARCY E. RANKER, 494 Clark-st., Chicago.
Mrs. M. E. SHENEY, 3022 Savanah-st., St. Louis.
Mlle. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna.
PAUL BOYTON (the swimmer), Flushing, L. I.
SAM'L BENEDICT, 697 Broadway, New York.
Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. A. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.
Rev. GEO. E. PRATT, St. Stephens Church, Phila.
Rev. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, N. Y., &c., &c.

A real cure of Catarrh for $1.50!

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TO-NIGHT

And SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, only appearances here this season of MLLE. MARIE

LITTA!

And her Grand Concert Company, on which occasion they will be assisted by the greatest living Violoncellist, Mons. ADOLPH

FISCHER,

EDOUARD HEIMENDAHL, Violinist,
LOUIS FALK, Organist,
And the Celebrated
LIESEGANG-HEIMENDAHL STRING QUARTET.

To-night, Grand Inauguration of the STAR LECTURE COURSE. Reserved Seats for sale at the Box Office at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

This Thanksgiving Day,

SHANNON and EDESON

The Celebrated Comedians, in

Three Glorious Performances!

Two at the Theatre, one at their hotel.
Grand Matinee at 2 p. m.
Turkey at 5:30 p. m.
Evening at 8 o'clock.

The new Comedy-Drama,

A GOLDEN GAME.

Next Week—JOHN A. STEVENS.

ELOCUTION.

SAMUEL KAYZER,

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION AND

DRAMATIC ART,

Room 34 Central Music-Hall,

Hershey School of Musical Art and Allen Academy.

Class Saturday Morning at 11 o'clock.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

HERSHEY HALL.

(Opposite McVicker's Theatre.)

MORTIMER'S MYSTERIES.

Fred J. Engelhardt, Manager. Grand Gala Programme for this THANKSGIVING-DAY.

Matinee at 2:30 p. m. Bring the children. Evening at 8 o'clock. Magic, Music, Mirth, Mystery.

Part I. The Marvels of Magic, the Perfection of Legerdemain.

Part II. Living Caricatures, John Chinaman, the English Swell, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, General Garfield. Each and all of these Mysterious Pictures will say their little say and sing their little song.

Part III. MORTIMER'S DREAM, Zoria, the Merry Sprite, Decapitation of Mephistopheles. "Now only Ingersoll is right, with the ending of this fly by night."

Admission 50 cents, Children 25 cents. Reserved Seats—Matinee, 50 cents; Evening, 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Unprecedented success of the world-renowned

WILLIE EDOUIN

And his great Company,

Presenting the Quaint and Queer Musical Conceit,

DREAMS;

Or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery.

Thanksgiving Matinee this afternoon at 2 p. m. Evening performance at 8.

Monday, Nov. 29—Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS and Company.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor

Remember this Thanksgiving Matinee.
Don't Forget this Thanksgiving Night.

The Popular and Successful

LEAVITT'S GRAND ENGLISH OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY

In Offenbach's Latest Production (English version),

LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR,

(THE DRUM-MAJOR'S DAUGHTER.)

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

To-day a Grand Extra Thanksgiving Matinee.

100 WIVES | The New American Drama! | 100 WIVES

To-night! | 100 WIVES | To-night!

Saturday, Last Matinee.

Next Week—SOL SMITH RUSSELL in EDGEWOOD FOLKS.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

TIVOLI MUSIC-HALL,

116½ South Clark-st.

Thanksgiving Matinee, Admission Free!

Prof. Charles Nitschke's Celebrated Orchestra,

And Singing by the Misses Fanny and Alice Wright, Frank and Josie De Forest.

Commences at 2:30 p. m.

GARRICK & BARTELS, Proprietors.

Concert every evening at 8 o'clock.

CHICAGO ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Michigan-av. and Congress-st. Entrance on Congress.

Day—Single admission, 25 cents; children, 12 years and under, 10 cents.

Evening—Single admission, 50 cents; single admission Saturday, 25 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.

Three admissions........$1.00
Ten admissions, day or evening........2.50

Use of skates at all times, 15 cts. Skates not transferable. Doors open from 10 to 12 a. m. (morning session exclusively for ladies); 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m. The management, in behalf of patrons, reserves the right to refuse admission or use of skates to any objectionable person.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Night during the Week and Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday,

Harry Miner and Pat Rooney's Combination.

Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, Nov. 25), a Grand Pat Rooney Matinee at 2:30.

FOX'S THEATRE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

To-day at 2:30 p. m.

FURS.

CANADA

Fur Manufacturing Co.,

142 & 144 Wabash-av.,

Are showing the largest and handsomest stock of Furs in this market, comprising

Seal and Mink Sacques and Dolmans.

Fur-lined Garments of all grades, trimmed, in largest variety.

Fur-lined Normas, half tight-fitting, and superior to anything in the market, made up in Sicilian, Silk, Satin de Lyon, etc.

Seal Hats and Caps for Ladies and Gentlemen, newest styles.

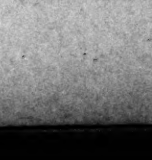
Fur Trimmings in every variety and grade, and full assortment in all lines of Furs.

All goods made up under our personal supervision, guaranteed in all respects, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

BEAK & BUCHER,

142 & 144 Wabash-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Saturday or Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.50
Any other day, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Leavitt's English Opera Burlesque Company. "La Fille du Tambour Major." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Gosche-Hopper Company. "One Hundred Wives." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Shannon and Edeson. "A Golden Game." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Willie Edouin's "Sparks" Company. "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Pat Rooney Combination. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. Entertainment by the Litta Concert Company.

Fox's Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Chicago Skating Rink.
Corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. Open day evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

YORK CHAPTER, NO. 148, R. A. M.—No Convocation this Thursday evening, Nov. 25, 1880. The Annual Convocation of this Chapter will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 2, 1880, at 7:30 p. m. By order.
T. E. COFFIN, M. E. H. P.
GUY T. GOULD, Secretary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

CAPT. YOUNG, of the Narragansett, has been held to bail in New York on a charge of failing to keep a list of passengers. His offense was small in comparison with that of officers of the Goodrich Line on the other side of Lake Michigan, who failed to keep even partial lists of the passengers on the Alpena. Captains of boats have other things to do than to keep lists of passengers, but agents are commonly supposed to be appointed partly for that purpose.

THIS is decidedly a bad year for Bosses. Boss Kelly, of New York, has defeated not only the Democratic party but himself. Boss McManes, of Philadelphia, is in the hands of an investigating committee, and Boss McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, has just been repudiated by a large and influential body of Democrats who have formed a new organization in that city specially to oppose him. Those who would be Bosses in Chicago may profit by the experience of the Eastern managers.

CONSUL BAKER, of Buenos Ayres, writes to the State Department that for six months ending June 1 there were only fourteen arrivals of American ships at that port, against thirty-six for the corresponding period of 1879. The loss is not due, however, as he intimates, wholly to the decline of American commerce, but to the breaking out of war in the Argentine Confederation. What the Consul has to say of the decadence of the merchant marine, especially of the sailing vessels, is true, but the causes of it will have to be sought in some larger field than the puny commerce of Buenos Ayres.

THE proposition to have the votes of certain towns in Maine thrown out on technicalities is properly rebuked by the Lewiston *Journal* and other leading Republican newspapers of the State. The Republican party won its last great victory because it was the recognized champion of purity in elections, and advocated prompt obedience to the will of the majority. The sacredness of the ballot may not be much esteemed in Maine,—the failure to punish the Fusionists for the Garcelonian frauds indicate as much,—but in other parts of the North crimes of this nature will be emphatically rebuked.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, a very active and shrewd politician, is said to be seeking the post of Minister to Italy. We do not know that Mr. Chandler writes a fine Italian hand, or that his sojourn in the land of the Cæsars would promote scholarship at home. But he would do well enough. The present Minister, Mr. George P. Marsh, has been so long abroad that he has become almost denationalized. He should be recalled, and some person—not necessarily Mr. Chandler—more in sympathy with American thought and feeling of the present day be appointed in his place.

MR. RICHARD SMITH, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, very neatly exposes the error of a contemporary who had urged Gen. Garfield to make up a Cabinet of former Presidential candidates, on the score that Mr. Lincoln did so with good results. "If Lincoln's Cabinet can be called a success," says Mr. Smith, "Gen. Garfield need not consider failure among the possibilities." It will be remembered that Lincoln had to sacrifice Cameron to satisfy popular clamor, and was nearly obliged to let Seward and Chase go for the same reason. The bickerings in the first Cabinet were so constant that Mr. Lincoln seldom called it together, and, when he did, made the sessions as brief as possible. It was Lincoln who was the success, not his first Cabinet.

THE *quid nuncs* throughout the country are raking up old precedents which will warrant Gen. Garfield in keeping John Sherman in his present position in the Cabinet. The fact seems to be that there are more great men in Ohio than there are offices with which to gratify their ambition, and if Sherman be not kept in the Cabinet he will be an embarrassment and hindrance elsewhere. Hence it is recalled that Adams retained all the members of Washington's Cabinet except one; that Jefferson retained three of the members of Adams' Cabinet; that Madison continued three of Jefferson's official family; that Monroe had two of Madison's advisers; and so on. Without going over all these early precedents, however, it is more to the point that all of them have been abandoned since 1840, and during the period of forty years last past the practice has been for an incoming President to select his own Cabinet and to avoid discrimination and offense by not retaining any member of his predecessor's Cabinet to the exclusion of the others. Gen. Garfield has the right to retain one or all of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, or to accept the resignations of all or part of them, without regard to early or late precedents; and he will probably be governed in this matter by his own sense of fitness and by a proper consideration for the popularity and efficiency of his Administration.

THE Chicago organ of the Greenback-Labor party is cheerful and courageous under the most dispiriting circumstances. It still proclaims its belief that the cause of Fiatism is gaining ground, and that its party is "The Party of the Future." To prove what it says it prints the following table, comparing the vote for Peter Cooper with that for Weaver:

States.	1876. Cooper's vote...	1880. Weaver's vote.....	*States.*	1876. Cooper's vote...	1880. Weaver's vote.....
Alabama	......	4,551	Missouri	3,504	35,135
Arkansas	211	4,078	Nebraska	2,336	*3,800
California	44	*3,000	Nevada	......	......
Colorado	......	*1,800	N. Hampshire	34	682
Connecticut	774	843	New Jersey	714	*2,700
Delaware	......	*500	New York	1,987	12,373
Florida	......	......	N. Carolina	......	*3,000
Georgia	......	*800	Ohio	3,057	6,456
Illinois	17,233	*27,000	Oregon	510	......
Indiana	9,533	*14,500	Pennsylv'nia	7,187	20,668
Iowa	9,431	33,590	R. Island	60	236
Kansas	7,770	19,859	S. Carolina	......	*2,000
Kentucky	1,944	11,498	Tennessee	......	*5,000
Louisiana	......	422	Texas	......	*25,000
Maine	663	†45,000	Vermont	......	1,212
Maryland	......	826	Virginia	......	*1,000
Massachuse's	......	4,548	W. Virginia	1,373	*10,000
Michigan	9,060	19,839	Wisconsin	1,509	7,988
Minnesota	2,311	*4,000			
Mississippi	......	5,783	Total	81,257	339,687

*Estimated.
†The vote of Maine for Solon Chase, who was on both the "Fusion" and "Straight" Weaver Electoral tickets, was 69,742, but we estimate the Greenback vote at 45,000.

The vote of Maine for the straight Greenback Electors was only 4,373, and that is the only vote which can be counted in such a table. The estimate for Delaware is 300 too high; for Illinois, 1,000; for Indiana, 700; for Iowa, 1,200; for Kansas, 500; for Minnesota, 800; for North Carolina, 1,300; for Virginia, 800; for West Virginia, 1,000; and the vote of Texas is wholly an unknown quantity. On the other hand the Weaver vote of Michigan is 34,895; instead of 19,839, as given above,—a difference of 15,000 votes the other way. Putting the vote of Texas at 25,000, Weaver will have about 306,000 votes. But his total poll is quite likely to go under 300,000, which would be about 3½ per cent of the whole vote. It is true that Peter Cooper had only 81,000 votes, but if the Presidential election had taken place in 1878 instead of 1876, the Greenback candidates would very likely have received 750,000 votes, allowing for the return of many voters who supported Greenback candidates for Congress to their own party in a Presidential issue. The fiat organ, if it wishes to get at the truth about the Greenback-Labor party, will compare the vote this year with that for 1878. It will discover that its "growing" party has been making haste backwards at an alarming rate. Why it should hug the delusion that the Greenback-Labor organization is to be "the party of the future" we are unable to perceive, as there never has been an instance in history of any new party surviving a decline of 60 per cent in its vote in two years. Fiatism is now an anachronism.

THANKSGIVING.

The annual festival of good cheer and gratitude is here again, bringing with it its full measure of pleasant things and overflowing opportunities for the giving of thanks to the Creator of all good. The area of Thanksgiving has widely increased during a few years past. Its Puritan origin is no longer a bar to its general observance, and its celebration is no longer confined to New England. The men and the ideas of New England have spread to the most Western limits of the country, and they have carried with them the influences and beneficent results growing out of the heritage of Puritanism and eliminated from its bigotries and austerities, and among all their associations not one is more grateful or graceful than that of Thanksgiving, which they have introduced wherever they have planted schoolhouse or church. So Chicago will to-day sit down to its well-basted turkey and plum-pudding as cheerily and go to the sanctuary with as thankful a heart for blessings received as Boston, and family circles will be reunited at the well-laden board with as full hearts and with as merry cheer as may be found in the most grateful locality among the New England hills and rocks.

It emphasizes the blessings of this anniversary that there was never a Thanksgiving-Day before that entailed more reasons to be thankful. Never did a year pour out more blessings from its horn, never was one crowned with more mercies or richer in grace. First and foremost of all, there is cause to be profoundly grateful that in the face of Southern bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing and terrorizing, and of Northern fraud and forgery and perjury, the Republican ticket was successful, and the Government has been saved for another four years from the Confederates of one section and the Doughfaces of another. The people have risen in their might, and by an almost unprecedented majority have thwarted the unprincipled, desperate conspirators in their unholy scheme to seize upon power, and administer it in the interests of a minority, who place the authority of the State as paramount to that of the Nation. State-sovereignty has received a crushing blow. The Solid South has been split from end to end. The honesty, intelligence, and patriotism of the North have been vindicated. The Democratic party is now in a stunned if not moribund condition. The church and the school-house have conquered, and the continuance of prosperity, order, peace, good Government, and respect for law is assured. It is a victory pregnant with beneficent results in the future, and for what has been, is, and will be let us be thankful.

Reviewing the events of the year, there is every reason to be thankful for the material prosperity, the development of resources, and the glowing outlook ahead within our borders. We are a Nation of fifty millions of people, grown in a single century from three millions, at peace with all the world, blessed with abundant success, and busily at work preparing the way for a still more successful future. The earth has yielded abundant harvests to the husbandman, enough to provide for our own wants, and a surplus of bread and meat, and even of some of the luxuries as well as of the staples of life to send abroad to those countries which every year find themselves deficient. Business of all kinds has increased in extent and profit. Every man is at work at good wages. The tramp has nearly ceased his wanderings, for no man need beg who is willing to work. Our railroads and ships are all busily employed transporting exchanges of goods. Money is plenty. Property long stagnant is increasing in value. The Far West is steadily filling up with sturdy emigrants, who are destined to increase our resources and help supply the constantly-growing demand upon the great granary of the world. There is special reason also to be thankful that in this material increase the health of the country has never been better, and no epidemics have dampened the energies of our people or retarded the great forward movement of the Nation towards the highest degree of prosperity.

While as a Nation we have every reason to be thankful, there is equal cause for gratitude as a city. Chicago, prostrated by fires and panics, is on her feet again, and every vein and artery is throbbing with life, and her muscles are hardened again with labor and striking strong blows on every field of industry. In the half-century of her existence, she has become the fourth city in the Union, and to such small places as St. Louis offers a bright example of what work will accomplish, and how much more profitable modesty, and humility, and old-fashioned honesty are than self-conceit, and arrogance, and vain boasting. In fifty years she has become a great city of 600,000 people, including her suburbs, and increasing so fast that houses cannot be built fast enough for those who are coming here from all quarters, even from St. Louis. We have reason to be thankful that she has placed herself again on record as a stanch Republican stronghold, and that the great November victory which redeemed the county will be repeated next spring, and redeem her from every Democratic official, and give "the best Mayor she ever had" leave to go into retirement. We have reason to be thankful for the growing and stable increase of property values, for the enterprise which is filling up our squares with elegant buildings, for the great and good work which the Church is doing, for the good health within our limits, and for the thousand-and-one natural and acquired advantages which make this city the central point of summer and winter resort to the whole country. If there be anything that is not as it should be, then we have abundant reason to be thankful it is no worse.

So there should be abundant good cheer and joy to-day as the reunited families once more come together around the festive board, converging from distant points and for one day forgetting the cares and anxieties of the world in the renewal of old associations and the coming closer together by reason of those who may have dropped out of the circle. It makes better men and women of us all, for blood after all is thicker than water, and the influences of home are stronger and safer than those of the world. And if from the open door of the home some ray of light should stream out sufficiently to illuminate and cheer some other home less happy in its appointments and less fortunate in this world's goods, then would each one's Thanksgiving be crowned with a most grateful benediction.

HOW THE DAY IS CELEBRATED.

Let us gather about the festive board—old and young; the white-haired great-grandfather, with shaking hand and gouty foot; the venerable great-grandmother with trembling voice and unsteady step; the stately matron, ruddy with health and shapely, surrounded by a circle of stalwart sons and graceful daughters; the college youth, thinking of the prerogatives of dawning manhood; the boarding-school miss, thinking of her boy-lover; the 3-year-old girl, lisping a lullaby to her doll; the great-grandchild boy-baby, nursing in his mother's arms; and the head of the house, swelling with the pride of gentle dominion, and smiling with an air of conscious hospitality. There is a great clatter of chairs, a rustle of garments, a hum of conversation, gradually subsiding into low whispers, and then a great silence—For the bounty of the land, the sea, and the air, for health, and fortitude, and hope, may we be grateful now and forever. Amen! "What delicious oysters!" "Yes, they are blue-points; they flatter the digestive organs and stimulate without wearying them." A drop of lemon juice, and a suspicion of salt; that's all,—no, fill the glasses with sherry. Isn't that a fine-flavored wine, grandma? This is exquisit porcelain: how flinty and yet how soft the effect of the glaze! It is Sèvres ware, not more beautiful, perhaps, but a trifle more dainty than its English rival, the Royal Worcester,—the difference between the gentle blonde woman and the overpowering brunet. How triumphs in pottery recall the heroic struggles and martyrdom of Palissy! But here is the soup. It is bouillon, transparent and the color of amber. How it tickles the palate of the epicure! There is a "wait," and the table is made to groan under its load of lamb, the roast-beef of old England, and the conventional turkey of New England; and grandpa tells how he was driven in disgrace from his first Thanksgiving dinner by his Puritanic ancestor for laughing immoderately in the presence of "the minister,"—a disciple of Cotton Mather. Soon there is a clatter of knives and forks, and the little folks are very still, and conversation among the elders flags, and the savory viands are washed down with generous draughts of red Burgundy. And then the whole company sighs a sigh of satisfaction, and looks wistfully at the butler, who fills the glasses with champagne. And toasts are drunk, and there are speeches, and jokes go round, and there is great merriment, and the walls echo peals of laughter in every key, from the cracked voices of old age to the bell-like tones of youth, childhood, and babyhood. It is well, for the citadel is yet to be stormed, in the form of a salad, a huge plum-pudding, cake, ices, fruits, and coffee. There are accidents to fill up the time while the palled appetite takes a new edge. In clicking glasses to the toast—"May William graduate with all the honors, and may he deserve them too"—the college student's frail glass is shivered, and the champagne flows over Madam's brocade, and in the confusion grandpa's next neighbor treads on his gouty foot, and there is a groan of agony which quickly sobers the whole party. Then the puddings, and the ices, and the cakes, and the coffee go round, and there is more merriment, more jokes, and more stories; and hours have passed, and the sun has sunk far down in the west, and grandpa and grandma are weary with the long sitting, and the college student hastens away to join a comrade, and the boarding-school miss retires to the bay-window to read a book of sentimental poetry, and the lisping 3-year-old discovers that her doll is stuffed with sawdust and wails. Everybody is a trifle dyspeptic and querulous. But the boy-baby is as happy as a King. He has had a nap, and he opens his big eyes and stares about in great glee, and coos, and crows, and laughs at the miseries of his elders and betters until the tears run in streams down his dimpled cheeks. Then the sufferers laugh too, and almost forget that they are overloaded with roast-beef and plum-pudding, until they grow red in the face and manifest symptoms of apoplexy. Straightway they become penitent, and solemnly resolve to abjure Thanksgiving dinners in the future, and interview the sideboard for a pony of brandy to restore the stomach's lost tone.

But there are dinners and dinners,—dinners without three kinds of wine, without any kind of wine, dinners without plum-puddings, without ices, without coffee; aye, dinners without the roast-beef of Old England or the conventional turkey of New England. There are dinners consisting of a crust of bread, with no "entree" but want, with no sauce but suffering; dinners without jokes, or stories, or laughter; dinners where the only guest is Despair and the only seasoning is tears. The poor ye have always with you. Just round the corner, only a square, there is a family whose larder is empty and whose purse is empty too. On a wretched cot, half covered with rags, lies a child worn and emaciated with fever. She moans with pain, and into her cheeks comes a hectic flush. This family want not merely a Thanksgiving dinner; they want everything necessary to make life endurable. They are poor and need food; they are afflicted and need comforting; they are sick and need the ministering angel of sympathy. And this family is only one of a thousand! In the alleys and narrow streets of the city, in cold and comfortless tenements, without coal, without sufficient clothing, without friends, without hope, they appeal despairingly for one drop of Christian charity. To them Thanksgiving is a mockery,—a cruel, tantalizing mockery. Who will relieve these distressed ones? They are in the image of God. Their hearts are wrung with bitter anguish; the white-winged angel Hope no longer flutters at the windows of their soul; despair is there prompting to evil deeds. Who will lift, for a day, the scourge of poverty from these wretched firesides? Who will plant once more the germ of hope in these stricken hearts? The grand dinner will be the more palatable for it, the wine will have a more fruity flavor, the voices of happy children will be the sweeter to the ear and heart of the doting parents. The benedictions of the poor sanctify the homes of the rich. How can we say as did Tiny Tim—"God bless us all!"—until we have blessed the poor with a Thanksgiving dinner?

WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

The election of Gen. Garfield to the Presidency has left a vacancy in the Ohio Senate, and a change in the Cabinet will, if the change be total, leave the present Secretary of the Treasury unemployed, and at liberty to seize the vacancy in the Senate, if he can. If Ohio were like the majority of States, and had only one, or at most two great men, this little difficulty could be settled by the mere transfer of Mr. Sherman to the Senate. But Ohio has at least twenty gentlemen who have expressed a willingness to go to the Senate, and who have decided objections to the election of Mr. Sherman to that place. Mr. Sherman has been continuously for thirty years in public life, and, considering the fecundity of statesmanship in Ohio, the number of men who have grown up in that time, and who do not want to wait until the Sherman family dies out, is not perhaps so surprising.

Among these aspirants is Gov. Foster. This gentleman has been in Congress, where he served with ability and distinction. To keep him out the Democrats literally abolished his district, or rather rendered it impossible for the Republicans to elect him. He is personally popular; a man of great energy, an able debater, he has won the hearts of the people of Ohio. In 1879 he was a candidate for Governor, not from choice but in the interests of his party, and to his personal efforts is due the fact that Ohio has been preserved to the Republicans. His term of office as Governor will expire next year. The office under the Ohio Constitution is purely honorary. The pay is beggarly, the power a shadow, the patronage *nil*. Without a veto, the Governor of Ohio has little more official authority than a Justice of the Peace.

Gov. Foster seeks the vacant Senatorship, nor does he abate in his ambition because Secretary Sherman is also a candidate for the same place. He thinks the State and the country may survive the loss of Mr. Sherman from the Senate, and from the Treasury Department if the new President does not retain him.

On the other hand, Mr. Sherman's general service of a quarter of a century in the public service has been of value to the country. The world has moved rapidly in that time, and if the country has moved faster at times than he has, he has never failed to do his best as well as he could. Though lacking in many of the elements of personal popularity, his integrity has commended him to people who disliked him personally and have condemned his policies. As Secretary of the Treasury he has performed the duties ably, and while some of his fiscal notions have been wild and strange, as, for instance, his hostility to silver and his scheme to demonetize the greenbacks, even these have been overlooked because of his inability to sustain them, even if he at heart approved them. The country, estimating Mr. Sherman at his true value, would have no objection to his remaining in his present place, and certainly would prefer him to any other person inexperienced in general politics and apt to think more of his own opinions and the opinions of his class than would be safe to the country and to the public interests.

DEFECTS IN THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

THE TRIBUNE recently exposed some of the most serious objections to the proposition that the President of the United States shall be elected by a majority or plurality of the popular vote. There was no intention, however, of approving the present Electoral system as the most desirable that can be devised. In fact, almost every Presidential election reveals decided and even serious defects. There were several incidents in the late election that serve to illustrate the faultiness of choosing Electors who shall in turn choose the President. The loss of an Elector to the Democrats, who carried California, by scratching, and of another by a blunder to the Republicans, who carried Indiana, are cases in point.

In California the defeat of Terry was due to personal unpopularity. Among the small majority who voted the Democratic ticket in that State there were enough who remembered Terry's previous political career, and who on that account refused to vote for him for any office, to reduce his vote below the lowest vote cast for any Elector on the Republican ticket. Yet the Democrats who refused to vote for Terry desired that Hancock should be elected, as is evident from the fact that these persons voted for all the other Hancock Electors. They were apparently willing to sacrifice Hancock, however, in order to gratify their animosity to Terry and to deprive the latter of an empty distinction. The circumstances might easily have been such that the loss of Terry's vote would have defeated Hancock, and in such case the personal resentment of a couple of hundred men on the Pacific Coast would have decided the Presidential election against the will of the majority, and even against their own desires. Such a contingency is palpably wrong; it would be absurd if its possible results were not so serious.

The reported loss of a Republican Elector in Indiana is not less significant. In this case the loss is the result of confusion and blundering. It seems to have been discovered at a late hour that one of the regularly-nominated Republican Electors held some office that disqualified him under the constitutional provision, and the name of another person was substituted; but the change was made so late or in such a bungling manner that the Republican tickets in certain districts bore the name of Bennett, who had withdrawn, while the majority of the tickets bore the name of Parker, the substitute. Owing to this mistake Parker seems to have run sufficiently behind his ticket to put his election in jeopardy. Had a similar mistake occurred in any Republican State four years ago it would have defeated Hayes and elected Tilden. The error could have been avoided in this case, because if the name of Bennett had been allowed to stand and it had been ascertained subsequently to his election that he was disqualified from acting, he could simply have remained away from the meeting of Electors, and the others would have had authority to fill the vacancy.

There was another incident in the Indiana election which proves that the National interests are not sufficiently protected against the error or perfidy of State officials. The Republican majority in that State seems to have been reduced from 6,500 to 3,000 votes by the failure of one of the State Marshals to report the vote of his district in time to have it included in the official count. It is not material to inquire where the blame for this omission should be located. It may have been the fault of the Governor, now deceased, or his associates in a delayed or careless method of appointment, or it may have been the fault of the person appointed as Marshal. In either case this loss of 3,000 Republican majority in one district of Indiana might have deprived the Republican candidate of the vote of that State after the people had given it to him fairly. This would have been so violent a negation of the popular will that it would undoubtedly have been resented, and it might have led to an open conflict before the controversy could be settled.

These cases suggest several improvements in the National Electoral system that ought to be made without delay. Among them the following are the most obvious:

1. The intervention of Presidential Electors in person is a fiction. The theory is that each State shall cast a certain number of Electoral votes, to be determined by the Congressional apportionment. These votes can be cast without the appointment of Electors. The meeting of the latter has become altogether unnecessary, since their votes are predetermined by the popular vote of the State. A proper direction for the ascertainment of the vote for President from each State would serve the same purpose that the appointment of Electors by popular vote now serves, and the former plan would avoid the accidents, blunders, and personal resentments which now endanger the loss of one or more Electors to the party in majority at any time, and thus threaten defeat of the popular will.

2. The constitutional provision which now disqualifies an Elector when he holds ever so unimportant a position under the Government has been rendered useless by the party obligations now imposed upon every man who is chosen as an Elector. The original theory of the present system was that the people should select a number of men who would use their own discretion in the choice of President. On this account it was desirable that those who were intrusted with such a serious responsibility should be free from the entanglements and influences of Government office. But the caucus system has changed all this. Every Elector now appointed is bound by the most sacred obligations to vote for the particular candidate whom his party has previously nominated. No Elector would now dream of disregarding this party direction. Hence it is no longer a matter of concern whether or not an Elector enjoys some old appointment as United States Commissioner or runs a country post-office.

3. It is evident that the National Government should exercise more immediate control over the elections in the various States so far as National offices are involved. An illustration of this is afforded in Indiana by the loss of 3,000 majority owing to some local negligence or fault. Had the loss of so many votes through the blunder or perfidy of State officers deprived the Republican candidate of the vote of Indiana which the people have given him, it would seem that the United States Government has no power to set aside such injustice. If that be true, then the people of the entire country are constantly at the mercy of careless or intriguing State officers over whom they cannot exercise direct control.

It is highly important that there shall be a complete and searching revision of the entire Electoral system. If the present Congress shall not be willing to take hold of it, the matter will furnish proper material for consideration at an extra session of the Congress which has just been elected.

CERTAIN members of the Social Art Club of Philadelphia engaged in the pastime of betting on the election. One of the results was a dinner at the Club, of which the following was the menu:

> And we say unto ye: "Behold, young men, ye have been too preliminary and previous, yea, too wholly and utterly soon and before in this thing ye have done."
> "To the victors belong the spoils."

MENU.

1860. GRACE.—(John e. v. xxxv.) 1880.

HUITRES.
Salt Rivers, barl'd,
Latour Blanche,
From Bar Num 329.

POTAGE.
Royale a la Soupe-herbe. English Beef-broth.
Amontillado Sherry.
Governor's Island Vaults.

RELEVE.
Sheepshead, sauce piquante a l'Indiana.
Marcobrunner.

ROTS.
Saddle of Mutton,
From one of the lost sheep of the House of Samuel.
Potato-balls, from Gettysburg.
String Beans, from Jersey polls.

Tammany Punch. Hampton cigarets.
From Dagger Spring Plantation, Danger Co., S. C.
Jaunay, Vin de '40.
Chateau Die.
Jewell's Mum.

CANARD.
Canvas-back Duck a la lettre Chinoise.
Maine Chops.
Pommery Sec.
Salade de New York. Boss-ton Crackers.
Fromage de Roquefort.
Empire Port, 1884.

DESSERT.
Glaces a la Triomphe et a la défaite.
Taffy, for revenue only.
Republican Boom-booms.
K-K. Kakes. Green-gages. More-gages.

LIQUEURS.
Morey's Keno. Cabinet Whisky.
Cigarfielderos Imperiales de los Estados Unidos.

Morey-turi te Salutant.

IT is thought that Canadian immigration to the United States would be very much promoted by an amendment of our tariff laws, so that bona-fide settlers may be permitted to bring their stock and farm implements into this country free of duty. Mr. Twitchell, United States Consul at Kingston, in a communication to the State Department, says:

> I am thoroughly convinced that an amendment to our revenue laws, by which Canadians (emigrating) would be allowed to move their whole stock across the line, would be to us a decided benefit. I find the Canadian emigrants, as a class, young, healthy, robust, and law-abiding farmers, migrating to the uncultivated lands of the West, with the will, muscle, and means for their improvement. The present system compels the sale of all their stock, with the exception of one pair of horses to each emigrant, at a low price, and the purchase at a high price among strangers at a disadvantage. This works quite a loss to the emigrant, in addition to the feeling of annoyance which this forced change gives to the family about to become citizens of the United States.

Writing on the same subject, Mr. Phillips, United States Consul at Fort Erie, says:

> The law allowing free entry of teams of animals used for the purpose of emigration must have special reference to emigrants from contiguous countries. Any construction of it varying its intent misleads the emigrant and inflicts an injury where a benefit was intended. Last year five families moving from Canada to one of our Western States, living ten or fifteen miles from the railroad, used their teams in conveying their household effects to the depot where they were shipped. Including everything their personal effects aggregated $1,119 in value, on which they were charged $176 in duties, to pay which they were obliged first to mortgage and then to sell their horses soon after reaching their destination. . . . Our Western Territories and Manitoba are inviting the Canadian emigrant, and it is desirable that no needless burdens be imposed on those choosing our own country.

JOHN R. LYNCH, from the Shoestring District of Mississippi, writes a letter, saying: "I am satisfied that before the expiration of the term of the newly-elected Administration we will have, not only in Adams County, but in the State of Mississippi, and possibly throughout the South, an organization which will not only embrace the laboring element, but also a large portion of the wealth and intelligence of the community. There are white men of conservative views here who abhor these lawless and fraudulent methods, but have not the moral courage in an emergency to give public utterance to their honest convictions. As Hancock has been defeated, and the South has failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was made, it is also my opinion that these conservative men will come to the front and assert their rights."

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says:

> There is a strong undercurrent here among prominent Republicans, which is fast developing itself, in favor of Gen. Garfield making Gov. Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Sherman, who is certain to retire.

Gov. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant, and was one of the weakest men that occupied that position for a long time. Gen. Garfield can certainly do better than to recall that narrow-minded person to the head of the Treasury.

THE "onion-skin" ballot of New Jersey serves the same purpose as the tissue-ballot of South Carolina, and is of a higher grade scientifically. It is printed on pasteboard paper, and after being deposited in the ballot-box unfolds itself and lets loose from five to ten similar ballots. It is claimed that the "onion-skin" ballot and the counting law gave the Democratic Electors and the Democratic candidate for Governor all the majority they are credited with at the late election.

"YOU pays your money and you takes your choice":

Cincinnati Enquirer.	*Springfield Republican.*
It is reported that Joseph Medill has been trying to get Washburne into Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.	Joseph Medill, E. B. Washburne, and other Western men are said to be enlisted in a strong combination to make Senator Allison, of Iowa, the next Secretary of the Treasury.

ISN'T it a remarkable fact that the Democratic editors of Indiana and Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, agree in advocating a change in the manner of electing Senators and President so that they may be chosen directly by the people? What is to become of "the reserved rights of the States" that the Democracy in the past has been so anxious about?

COL. BOB INGERSOLL says that Ben Hill's proposition to kill the Democratic party, provided the Republicans will kill their party, is much like the proposal of the rooster to the horse, that they should not step on each other's feet.

THE latest London dinner sensation is to have guests wear masks until they are seated at the table. The mistakes and discoveries, it is said, are not always pleasant, but sometimes they are specially so.

PERSONALS.

"Davis & Mahone" is the firm name of the Independent party of the United States Senate.

"My fences are all right. It's those belonging to the other fellows that will need looking after now."—*John Sherman.*

The Philadelphia *Times* of last Sunday has a long editorial on "What We Eat." It is unnecessary for a Philadelphia editor to write about what he drinks.

"I Would Go Hence," is the title of a poem by E. V. Smalley, in the New York *Post*. If the *Post* would take as much trouble to get Mr. Smalley a pass as it does to print the poem, his troubles about going hence would very soon be ended.

"I had thought to live peaceably with the Ohio people, but last summer Charlie Foster, in cold blood, cooked my goose at Chicago. I swore to have revenge. I have had it. Who will care for John Sherman now? Not one, unless the great Chief at Washington slings him a rope."—*Sherman's Farewell to the Maumee.*

"What can be more frail and evanescent than a little child whose entrance into this world is signalized by a struggle between life and death for the possession of the puny trophy?" asks a correspondent in Ohio. Nothing that we know of, unless it is a Chicago bucket-shop. Write again and ask something that will tax our resources.

A distinguished New York physician says that "spinal irritation is yearly becoming more prevalent, and a warning of its danger should be sent out in time." This is indeed true. The prevailing style of box-toed boots has caused this malignant disease to become almost epidemic in Chicago, and unless some preventive is speedily discovered young ladies with irascible sires will be practically cut off from male society this winter.

Some time I think you will be glad to know
That I have kept you ever in my heart,
And that my love has only deeper grown
In all that time that we have lived apart.

Some day, when you have slipped away from care,
And idly fall to dreaming of the past,
And sadly think of all your life has missed,
You will remember my true love at last.
—*Tilden to Kelly.*

"What can I do," asks a father in Sangamon County, "to discourage the attentions to my daughter of a young man whom I do not wish her to marry? There is nothing in his personal character or social position with which I can find fault, but still I can never consent to the match. What shall I do?" This class of cases is very frequently seen in Chicago, and the practice among experienced fathers here has long been to confide the case entirely to a $15 bull dog. Turn him loose in the front yard every evening, and, after having his canvas carried away several times, the young man will see that your family is not a congenial one.

We cheerfully make room in our columns to-day for the subjoined little poetical gem from the pen of a distinguished Cincinnati editor whose gems of fancy have become so well known that his name at the end of a poem is sufficient to cause its reproduction in all the prominent papers of the country. Owing to his modesty his name will not be mentioned in connection with to-day's poem, but the literati of two continents and Rhode Island will recognize his work. The poem is entitled "Cecil of Covington," and is after Tennyson,—apparently about two miles after, but losing ground:

Cecil of Covington came to town,
Blithely humming the while
A song which said: "I shall get it in,
And of money make a pile."

Gold was the hair of the maiden young;
Blue were her bonny eyes
That twinkled bright in their azure depths,
Like the stars in Southern skies.

Gayly she walked up the crowded street,
Bravely she climbed the stairs
That wound above the room where sat
The Editor and his cares.

"I am Miss Cecil," she said to him,
Bowing her golden head;
"Here is a story of love and crime
That none but myself has read.

"Take it, and give me of dollars ten."
Long was the man's loud laugh—
"Of all the slush sent in here," he said,
"We never can print the half."

Cecil of Covington went back home,
Kicking like any mule;
The Editor laughed himself to sleep,
And dreamt of the Golden Rule.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.): Let the North take warning. We are about to fill up the bloody chasm with lint cotton in order to give all who chance to stumble over something nice and soft to fall on.

New York *Times* (Rep.): It is not unlikely that an effort will be made to rearrange party lines with the tariff reform issue as a guide, and with the express design to give the Southern leaders an opportunity to act independently of the Northern Democracy. The only way in which such a movement can be prepared for is by a careful and fair revision of the tariff, not to make it conform to free-trade theories, but to remove the injustice which it now unquestionably inflicts on many American industries.

Boston *Herald* (Ind.): One evil is common to Ireland and our Southern States. There seems to be a lack of sympathy between the men who own the soil and the men who till it. In Ireland there is the difference of religion, in many cases, to divide the two classes. In the South the difference of race is the great obstacle. But in any part of this country we have the immense advantage of an abundance of land, and chiefly for that reason the condition of the freedman in the South is more hopeful than that of the peasant in Ireland.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:* The manufacture of steel rails in this country is at present practically a monopoly, being limited by the product of certain establishments which use the patented Bessemer process. The manufacture is further protected by a duty levied when rails were higher, which has never been revised, and under which is collected an exorbitant duty in proportion to the present cost of steel rails. The price of food to every man in the East in great measure depends on the cost of the steel rails over which it is brought. The Pittsburg *Telegraph* says: "The impossibility of filling present orders at American mills is sending the bulk of orders for steel rails to England. At present prices this description, as well as iron, can be imported at smaller cost than they can be bought here."

The Denver *Tribune* says: "During the last Cabinet meeting the vacant position of Chief Signal Officer was under discussion. We trust that in filling this appointment, and the vacancy to be made by the retirement of Gen. Ord, who is over 62 years of age, the President will select Gens. Hatch and Miles, both brave and most efficient officers, who have at times volunteered for dangerous Indian service, requiring hardship and exposure,—who are alive to the needs of the Western frontier, and have distinguished themselves on every occasion by their remarkably successful administration of Indian affairs. Both are now in command of military districts,—the former that of New Mexico, the latter the Yellowstone,—each comprising a vast extent of territory, so that they have ably served their 'apprenticeship,' having now both the command and the responsibility, without the pay and rank, of a Brigadier-General."

The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following: "Noticing Gen. Hazen on the passenger train passing through Cheyenne from the East en route to his post, we are reminded of the following army gossip, received in a private letter from an officer of the War Department, Washington: 'It is understood that Gen. Sherman prefers life in St. Louis with his grandchildren and a retired officer's pay, which in his special case will be $10,000, to the mere honor of being a subordinate to the next Secretary of War, which he will be under the Regulations of the Army to be approved by the President very soon. Gen. Sherman's personal preferences for the two appointments as Brigadier-Generals, in the vacancies of Chief Signal Officer and that to be made by Gen. Ord's retirement, are said by his friends to be Gens. Miles and Hatch. Gen. Hazen is a strong applicant, and is pushing all his Ohio influence, but Gen. Sherman opposes his claim on account of Hazen having no Indian record in his favor.'"

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* There are eleven steel-rail mills in the United States protected by a duty of $28 a ton on the foreign article. There is a demand by the railroad companies for steel rails, and these protected rail-makers say they cannot fill the orders, and the railroad men have to buy their rails abroad and pay the heavy tax. Every dollar of this tax enhances the cost of building railroads and enhances the cost of transportation and the rates of freight. Should there not be a reduction of this enormous tax, which consumers of steel rails pay to the steel-rail monopoly? When they import steel rails themselves, as Vanderbilt does, or when they buy them of the combination, they have to pay the tax of $28 a ton. This tax was imposed in 1870, and took effect in January, 1871. The tax was demanded by the steel-rail interest, as was stated, "to enable a domestic industry, in its infancy, to become systematized and placed on a firm basis." The steel-rail manufacturers have had ten years to accomplish this. They admit that they can make rails as cheaply as they can be made in England. Why, then, should they receive exceptionally large "protection"? When it was proposed in 1879 to reduce the duty to $10 a ton, which would be ample protection, the combination declared that they had expended so much money on their works that it would ruin them to have the duty modified. This statement is not justified by the facts. They have had complete control of the home market. They have kept up the prices by shutting down their mills (at the expense of the workingmen) and thus decreasing the supply. The rate of duty on foreign rails exceeds the cost of such rails delivered on board ship at London or Liverpool, and it would seem, from the flourishing state of the business in this country, that ample protection would be afforded at $10 a ton.

Galveston (Tex.) *News* (Dem.): A Southern mouse, who always lived on the land, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Northern frog, who lived for the most part in the water. The Northern Democratic frog one day, intent on mischief, bound the foot of the Southern Democratic mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Northern Democratic frog, first of all, led his Southern friend into the green fields of official patronage where they were accustomed to find their food previous to the War. After this he gradually led toward the pool in which the frog lived, until he dragged him to the very brink, when, suddenly jumping in, he dragged the mouse into the water. The consequence was that while the Southern Democrat went into the Confederate army and did all the suffering for the State-rights principles of the party, his Northern Democratic ally, taking advantage of his amphibious organization, grew fat and sleek on Federal contracts, or, after the manner of Ben Butler, in Federal commands. The Northern Democratic frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about as if he had done a highly meritorious action. The unhappy mouse was soon drowned by the water, and his dead body floated about on the surface, tied to the foot of the frog, they being still very much attached to each other. Finally, on the 2d of November of this year of our Lord, the Republican hawk, observing the dead body of the Southern Democratic mouse, pounced down upon it, and carried it aloft. The Northern Democratic frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Southern Democratic mouse, also went up on the occasion. Moral: This fable teaches that Æsop was a far-seeing old man, and politicians of the present day may study his fables to their advantage.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—In the contest for the possession of the City-Hall, Judge Houston to-day decided the newly-elected officers entitled to their places. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—H. E. Krehbiel, the well-known musical critic of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was given a farewell reception to-night by the Musical Club, of which he was one of the founders. The *Gazette* editorial staff had previously given him a dinner on the occasion of severing his connection with that newspaper. He goes to New York City to remain permanently.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—The Vulcan Iron Works have elected Oliver Garrison President, vice D. K. Ferguson, resigned. W. P. Shinn, Vice-President, has also resigned. A disagreement of some kind is said to be the cause. Financially, the works are said to be in an excellent condition.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 24.—The New-Englanders of this city and county held a reunion here to-day. Senator Ingalls presided and responded to the toast of "Massachusetts." Addresses were also made by Judge Webb, the Hon. W. W. Guthrie, Noble L. Prentis, Charles N. Hersey, and Maj. W. H. Haskell. An elegant dinner was served, Old New England songs were sung, and a ball was given this evening. About 250 persons were present, representing all the New England States.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Nov. 24.—The Temperance Union of this city opened the campaign in the interests of that cause on Monday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and last evening in the Presbyterian Church. Both meetings were addressed by Mr. F. A. Adams, of the State Temperance Alliance, Springfield. His subject was, "State Temperance Organization vs. Saloon Organization." A fund is being raised for the purpose of renting a suitable place to conduct meetings in, when temperance work is to be prosecuted vigorously during the winter and spring months to operate against the license system at the spring elections. The attendance at the meetings was not large.

THE UTE MURDER MUDDLE.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24.—J. H. Jackson, uncle of A. B. Jackson, who was last September killed by Indians, was arrested last night as an accessory to the murder of the Indian Johnson, but at the preliminary trial to-day the prosecution failed to sustain the charge, and the prisoner was discharged. It now seems doubtful if Johnson is dead, as several parties assert that they have seen him, and he was only slightly wounded in the arm.

The case of Agent Berry and others was postponed to April 27. Commissioner Meacham to-day gave a bond of $5,000. Berry, Hoyt, and Cline are still in custody.

SUICIDAL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Thomas Ellington, a commercial traveler for Wood, Rannie & Co., of Nashville, attempted suicide at the Dunlap House in Humboldt to-day by inflicting terrible gashes on both sides of his neck with a pocket-knife and stabbing himself five times in the region of the heart. He cannot recover.

FOREIGN.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost by Collision on the Mediterranean.

Turkish Troops Enter the City of Dulcigno After a Sharp Encounter.

Preliminaries Progressing for Formal Occupation by the Montenegrins.

Fourteen Men Arrested in Cork for Firing upon the Police.

The Indicted Land-Leaguers to Be Called to Trial on Dec. 17.

Boycott's Garden-Sass Taken to Dublin Under Strong Military Escort.

The Missing Steamer Assyrian Monarch Proceeding Slowly Under Sail.

OCEAN COLLISION.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

LEGHORN, Nov. 24.—The steamer Ortigia came in collision this morning with the French steamer Oncle Joseph near Spezzia. The Oncle Joseph was so much injured that she soon sank. She had 300 persons on board, only about fifty of whom were saved. The Ortigia has arrived at Leghorn, having also been severely damaged.

TURKEY.

DULCIGNO OCCUPIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Dervisch Pasha entered Dulcigno after a short engagement with the Albanians. A convention will be signed between the Montenegrins and the Turkish authorities, and the former, on the departure of Dervisch Pasha, will occupy the town under the protection of the international fleet.

PREPARING TO TAKE POSSESSION.

Dervisch Pasha has requested the Prince of Montenegro to send a delegate to Koria to arrange the transfer of Dulcigno, as he has sent a Turkish delegate here. A Montenegrin delegate has accordingly left Cattaro for Antivari. The Montenegrins expect to enter Dulcigno in a week. The Boundary Commissioners of the Powers will attend the meeting.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A correspondent at Constantinople says Assim Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

RAGUSA, Nov. 24.—Dervisch Pasha only succeeded in entering Dulcigno after an engagement with the Albanians which lasted eight hours. Both sides suffered considerable loss.

PREFERS TUSI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Montenegro is said to be now expressing a preference for Tusi instead of Dulcigno.

IRELAND.

OSTRACISM.

Special Cable.

LIMERICK, Nov. 25.—The Land League is assuming proportions little dreamed of when started. The leaders in Limerick have developed a new course. Not content with preventing tenants from paying more than the Government valuation, and preventing other tenants from taking farms from which one of their number has been evicted, the League is now about to "Boycott" the local attorneys, to keep them from serving ejectment processes in the County Courts. An eminent local solicitor, a few days ago, was accosted by a prominent member of the Land League, who brought him to book for daring to serve ejectment processes for his clients. The representative of the Land League informed him that his case would be brought before that body at the next meeting, and warned him and his brethren of the consequences of what they were doing. At the meeting of the Land League to-day, it was stated that the defense of the League would cost not less than £10,000. The Land-Leaguer arrested at Ballina on Tuesday has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obstruction of the highway.

ARMS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. They escape the vigilance of the police in some way, and but few seizures are reported.

ARRESTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

CORK, Nov. 24.—Fourteen men were arrested this morning for participating in the Fenian procession from which shots were fired. The police state that the shots were directed towards them.

BOYCOTT'S GRAIN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Fifty-seven sacks of Boycott's newly-thrashed grain have been dispatched from Lough Mask to Cong for shipment to Galway, thence by train to Dublin. They were sent to Cong under escort of cavalry, infantry, police, and Ulstermen.

THE DEFENSE FUND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces that, in consideration of the fact that only £2,000 had been raised of the £10,000 necessary to defend the Land Leaguers, he has transferred to the fund for that purpose £108, the balance of the political defense fund, of which he is the sole surviving trustee.

SHOT AT.

A landlord near Loughrea named Kennedy, who recently refused to accept Sir Richard Griffith's valuation, was fired at last night while walking in his garden. Three shots were fired, all of which missed the intended victim.

ADVICE FROM ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The *Aurora* publishes an article believed to be officially inspired, and which attracts considerable attention. It says: "The Irish Bishops could never preach revolt, crime, or violence, and will not do so. The Pope does not need to use any great efforts to keep them in the path of duty, but he may possibly have already advised them to separate themselves openly from those who spread terror by brandishing the sword in the faces of their fellow-citizens." The article concludes: "We trust that the Irish clergy will be an instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing closer the bonds which should unite the two sister countries."

THE COMING TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The trials of the indicted Land-Leaguers have been fixed for the 17th of December.

ARRESTED.

Among the fourteen men arrested at Cork this morning for participating in the Fenian procession is a soldier. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

A SUMMONS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The commander of the forces in Ireland received a sudden summons Wednesday to meet Forster, Chief Secretary, at the castle.

NO CASE.

The five persons arrested near Loughrea, County Galway, for assisting to reinstate a family in the house from which it had been evicted, and who were remanded for trial, have been discharged, the Magistrates stating there was no case for a jury.

"BOYCOTTING" FEARED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Merchants and other citizens declare they will not serve on a jury in State trials for fear of injury to their business or murder. As the merchants have business with all parts of the country, they fear being "Boycotted" if the traversers are convicted.

Boycott has received a threatening letter bearing a London postmark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AQUATIC.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Laycock has written to the *Sportsman*, saying that he is perfectly willing to remain in London another six weeks and row Hanlan for £200 a side and the championship.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, the authoress of "Sappho" and other poems under the nom de plume of "Stella," died suddenly last night of heart disease.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Healy, secretary of Parnell, recently committed for trial on the charge of intimidating a tenant-farmer named Manning, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexford borough, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Redmond.

WOOL.

At the wool sales to-day 8,600 bales were offered, chiefly New South Wales, Victorian, and New Zealand. The attendance was full. Good qualities steady, but faulty descriptions sold mostly in favor of buyers.

THE LONG OVERDUE STEAMER AGAIN SPOKEN AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 24—The steamer Donau, from New York for Southampton yesterday, reports having spoken the steamer Assyrian Monarch, from Hull for New York, on the 22d inst., in longitude 13, and tried to tow her, but, owing to the tremendous swell, was unable to get a hawser aboard. As she was able to sail, and not in immediate danger, the Donau left her at noon the same day.

CANAL COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *News*, in its financial column discussing the Panama Canal, says the increase of the trade of America may be reckoned upon, but the increase of competition seems certain, and political jealousies may induce the United States to cut a water way through the Continent by the Nicaragua route.

ROUGH WEATHER.

The steamer State of Nevada, which arrived at Glasgow on the 23d from New York, encountered fearful weather during the passage. He deck-house was smashed, and thirty-five head of cattle killed. She was hove to for two days.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—I am told by persons who are generally well-informed and trustworthy, that a movement, which in all probability will be successful, has been set on foot to so enlarge the Cabinet as to admit the Earl of Derby to a seat. Lord Randolph Churchill and his

"FOURTH PARTY"

have met at Blenheim, in Oxfordshire, and practically decided to abolish the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, who declines to move forward fast enough to suit their impetuous notions. It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury has joined this lively and ambitious young party, and will represent them in the House of Lords.

ROME.

THE CHURCH.

Special Cable.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Since the departure of the Irish Bishop the Pope has been indisposed and has suspended audiences, reserving his strength for the Consistory of December 6. The Archbishops of Dublin, Rheims, and Algiers are to be the new Cardinals. The Pope's Major Damo, Mgr. Ricci Laurenzi, of Perugia, and the Armenian patriarch Hassoun have already arriaal here. Cardinal Jacobini will assume the functions of Secretary of State after the Consistory has taken place. The *Osservatore Romano*, quoting this evening from a number of Parliamentary speeches, says that the present condition of the Church and Holy Father in Italy is intolerable. A scheme for the future condition of the relations of the Papacy with the Powers has been submitted by Cardinal Jacobini.

FRANCE.

A DISAGREEMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A grave difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Pope, neither approving the candidates whom the other desires to appoint to the six vacant Bishoprics.

LIFE SENATORSHIP.

The dissenting Senators of the Left Centre selected Admiral Dupre as their candidate for the vacant Life Senatorship in opposition to Gen. Farre, present Minister of War.

DROWNED HIMSELF.

The body of Pascal Smith, millionaire merchant of St. Paul, Minn., has been found off the Marseilles coast. He arrived at Marseilles with his wife and son on the 19th inst. The next evening he was missed, and is supposed to have drowned himself.

ITALY.

FLOOD SUBSIDING.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The flood in the Tiber is subsiding.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFERENCES.

The Russian Government has submitted to the Vatican three names, with the suggestion that the Vatican select one for negotiator to come to Rome to settle the ecclesiastical disputes between Russia and the Vatican. These negotiations have hitherto been carried on at Vienna. From this list the Vatican has selected Chevalier Boutenew, at present Secretary of the Russian Embassy at London.

Mgr. Jacobini has settled with the Pope a plan for the future conduct of the relations of the Papacy with the Powers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE REBELLION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Premier of Cape Colony telegraphs that the resources of the colony are apparently equal to the requirements for suppressing the rebellion. The Colonial Government has no intention of asking for Imperial troops.

A dispatch from Cape Town of the 22d says the British residency at Leribe, which was twice attacked by Basutos, has been relieved by reinforcements.

RUSSIA.

THE KURDS THREATENING A PERSIAN CITY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The *Golos* says the Kurds are threatening Tabreez, and the Russian Consul there has been ordered to Tiflis.

MELIKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—Prince Melikoff has started for Livadia.

GERMANY.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies was expected to settle the Jewish question, at least for the present, but it seems to have only brought it to the initial stage, and the discussion has been taken up with redoubled energy by the press.

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

The Emperor has ordered the views expressed by the foreign press on the Jewish question to be submitted to him.

SPAIN.

TRANSFER.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—It is believed here that Vice-Admiral Jaures, French Ambassador to Spain, has gone to Paris to succeed Admiral Clouet as Minister of Marine.

CASTILLO.

The question is being considered here of giving a political banquet in Madrid in honor of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

VARIOUS.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The police have discovered 330 counterfeit receipts for collecting contributions representing $47,000 in gold. The counterfeiter has been arrested.

DENMARK.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the health of the Queen has improved.

HEADS BROUGHT TOGETHER.

A dispatch from Teheran says: The heads of 300 Kurds have been brought to Tabreez to be exposed.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—The Federal Post-Office authorities have concluded arrangements for the passage of the mails through the St. Gothard tunnel during the coming winter, but for the present passengers will not be allowed to traverse the tunnel.

THE WEATHER.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—The ice is running very heavy in the river, and navigation south from this point is suspended. The Barge Transportation Companies, however, are as yet not making arrangements to load at Cairo and Belmont, believing that they will be able to resume from this point in a few days. The Anchor Line Company to-night is making Cairo the northern terminal point, and will send boats south from there.

CANADA.

PERRY SOUND, Nov. 24.—Two feet of snow have fallen here, and it is still snowing.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The steamships Peruvian and Dominican have taken up quarters north of Richelieu River, where they may have to winter.

The steamer Ottawa is aground, and fears are entertained for her safety.

The bodies of three men frozen to death were seen floating down the river on a block of ice.

THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Nov. 24.—The river is closed from Albany to Hudson. Two tugs, with forty canal-boats and barges in tow, passed here going south at 10 a.m., being the last tow from Albany. Navigation to Albany may be considered closed for the season, unless an unexpected thaw comes.

PLANO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Early this morning snow commenced to fall, and at noon to-day it still continues. Everything indicates a long storm and a deep snow.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—It has been snowing steadily all the afternoon and evening, insuring good sleighing for Thanksgiving. The ice is of sufficient thickness for brewers' purposes, and the harvesting commenced to-day.

ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 24.—The outlook for navigation on the canal is very discouraging. The canal is closed from Buffalo to Lockport, with five inches of ice most of the way.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—1 a.m.—For the Lower Lake region, rising followed by stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with snow.

For the Upper Lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, falling followed by stationary or rising temperature, northwest shifting to south or west winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional snow in the eastern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or lower barometer, higher temperature, northerly winds, shifting south or west, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling, preceded in the northern portion by stationary or rising barometer, northerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain or snow, falling followed by stationary or rising temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Port Huron, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Section 5, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—10:18 p.m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a.m.	30.408	28	66	S. W.	7	......	Thrt'n'g
7 a.m.	30.405	28	77	W.	5	......	Lt. snow
10:18 a.m.	30.423	28	77	S. W.	9	......	Lt. snow
2 p.m.	30.438	23	73	N. W.	8	......	Cloudy.
9 p.m.	30.509	16	68	N. W.	6	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p.m.	30.533	15	65	N. W.	8	......	Cloudy.

Maximum, 29; minimum, 13.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p.m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	27	30	W.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Alpena	20	14	W.	Fresh	.02	Fair.
Breckinridge	3	—13	S. E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	25	25	S. W.	Brisk	.05	Lt.snw
Cairo	33	33	S.	Fresh	....	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	6	7	S. W.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Chicago	23	15	N. W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	30	28	S. E.	Gentle	.05	Lt.snw
Cleveland	25	23	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Lt.snw
Davenport	19	15	N.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Denver	6	7	S.	Light	.13	Lt.snw
Des Moines	13	9	N. E.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	24	20	S. W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	....	7	S. E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	16	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth	1	3	S. W.	Gentle	.03	Clear.
Erie	24	24	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Lt.snw
Escanaba	16	11	W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	21	—10	S.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	38	29	S.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	24	21	W.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	28	27	S. W.	Light	.03	Lt.snw
Keokuk	18	11	N.	Fresh	....	Fair.
La Crosse	10	0	S.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	18	15	N. E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	35	30	N.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	12	4	N. W.	Brisk	....	Clear.
Marquette	16	16	S. W.	Brisk	....	Cl'dy.
Memphis	45	38	N. W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	14	8	N. W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	42	39	N. E.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	79	50	E.	Brisk	.02	Cl'dy.
North Platte	8	8	E.	Gentle	....	Fair.
Omaha	11	8	N. E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Oswego	24	27	S.	Brisk	.05	Lt.snw
Vincent	6	....	....	....	....	Lt.snw
Pioche	28	25	N.	Fresh	1.16	Lt.snw
Pittsburg	30	29	S. W.	Gentle	.15	Lt.snw
Port Huron	24	20	W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Rochester	25	24	S. W.	Gentle	.10	Lt.snw
Salt Lake City	32	24	....	Calm	....	Clear.
Sandusky	27	26	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Lt.snw
San Francisco	52	50	S.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Shreveport	42	43	S.	Gentle	.56	L.rain.
Springfield	25	17	S.	Fresh	.05	H.snw
St. Louis	28	20	N.	Brisk	.04	Lt.snw
St. Paul	10	0	....	Calm	....	Clear.
Toledo	31	25	W.	Fresh	....	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	42	42	S. E.	Fresh	.97	H.rain
Winnemucca	31	21	E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Yankton	8	5	....	Calm	....	Fair.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. McGarigle to Succeed Simon O'Donnell.

In last Monday's TRIBUNE it was intimated that there were soon to be several important changes in the Police Deaprtment, of which, at least, one was somewhat startling in its nature. And startling seems the pat word for the announcement that Simon O'Donnell, that old, efficient, and trusted policeman, is to step down and out of the office of General Superintendent, which he has occupied for something like a year and a half. Yet such is the substance of a rumor which has been freely circulated ever since election-day, and such is the import of a delicate piece of information which has been passed quietly from mouth to mouth in the Police Department during the past two weeks. The Alderman whispered it to his pet policeman, and, though the greatest secresy was enjoined, the fact has traveled, until to-day every official in the Department has heard something of it, and not a few have had reliable information of the same import direct from the City Hall. It was expected that the removal would be made by Mayor Harrison this week, but there is some doubt of it coming to pass, as the week is already half gone. Without exactly knowing, an Alderman yesterday stated that the change might be looked for about the first of the coming month. That the fact that Simon must go is true is vouched for by many connected with the administration. He is to be succeeded by Capt. William J. McGarigle, at present in command of the West Madison Street station, and an able and efficient policeman, as well as a courteous and educated gentleman. This would look even more incredulous than the removal of O'Donnell, for McGarigle was regarded a black sheep in the Department for months after Mayor Harrison came into office. He was shunted away out to the West Chicago Avenue Station, and could one single blemish have been found against him the influence of many warm friends who flocked to his rescue would not have availed. No explanation can be offered for the change; McGarigle is about the same policeman, and the same stanch Republican that he was when Mayor Harrison came into office. He has never dabbled in politics as a policeman, and, having a free, untrammeled course before him, would be the very model of a General Superintendent. His place at West Madison street will likely be filled by Capt. Simmons, whose place at the Armory will in this case be taken by Capt. O'Donnell. The other changes contemplated interest Lieutenants and Captains both, as well as the patrolmen, but their nature has not yet been divulged.

Why these changes? That is as yet a conundrum. In a talk with various individuals aware of the facts, the most reasonable answer to the question which was given was one offered by a patrolman. It was his opinion that all this was to be done simply to save Simon from the wrath of the administration to come, which will be Republican, of course. By transferring O'Donnell to some of the precinct stations the odium which attaches to the police for their action at the polls and elsewhere will be removed from him. Not that any ever attached to him, but he, as Superintendent, must have been held responsible. McGarigle is perfectly free from all blame for everything that has taken place since he was bounced from City-Hall. His friends are in both parties, but are principally Republicans, and it is adroitly calculated that through their influence Carter Harrison may be said to have picked the Police Superintendent for the Administration which will succeed him.

CASUALTIES.

Particulars of the Wholesale Poisoning Case Near Knoxville, Tenn.

Sad Climax to a More than Usually Festive Marriage Celebration.

Six Partakers of the Poison Dead and Several Others Very Sick.

Yesterday's Developments at the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane.

THE TENNESSEE POISONING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Further particulars are received here to-night of the terrible poisoning case in Tennessee. The marriage of Joel Hembric and Miss Jane Dale, of Roane County, drew a large company of the friends and relatives, who belong to the prominent families in the vicinity. The wedding had long been talked of, and was the social event of the year. After the ceremony the company were invited to the hospitable board of Col. Dale, the bride and groom in the meantime withdrawing. The table was bountifully supplied, and all ate heartily. The evening was spent in festivities, and at a late hour another meal was served. After the second meal several guests began complaining of illness, but it was laughed off, and the gayety continued. About 11 p.m. a sudden lethargy seemed to overtake the whole company, and in a few minutes twenty-seven were unconscious. The few who retained consciousness set themselves at work to resuscitate their companions, but without avail. Twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood, and as the news spread the whole country around was aroused with excitement, as nearly every prominent family had members present at the fatal feast. Such medical aid as could be summoned could give little relief, and in two days after the occurrence six of the wedding guests were dead. Robert Dale, the bride's brother, died next day. Mike May, a relative of the groom, died in a few hours. Albert Gallagher and Miss Mattie Lovelace, well-known young people, died next day. Two young girls, Emma Peters and Kate Lowry, died within twenty-four hours.

Col. Dale and wife are very low, and their death is momentarily expected.

The cause of the tragedy was using arsenic instead of salt for the seasoning of chickens. Col. Dale purchased a quantity of arsenic a day or two before to kill crows, and carelessly left it in the kitchen. A blundering servant mistook it for salt, and hence the fatal results.

None but those who partook of the chicken were poisoned.

HE ST. PETER HOLOCAUST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, last night, the matter of investigating the late fire was taken up, and the following resolutions were offered by the Hon. L. Fletcher:

WHEREAS, A great calamity has befallen the State in the destruction by fire, on the 15th day of November, 1880, of the north wing of the Hospital for the Insane, and the consequent loss of the lives of a large number of patients confined therein; and

WHEREAS, We deem it of great importance that an investigation be held, and all the facts relating thereto be ascertained, to the end that the cause of the calamity be known and the responsibility for the same placed where it properly belongs, and, believing that an investigation conducted by the Governor of the State would be more satisfactory to the public than one made by the Board of Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That Gov. Pillsbury is hereby requested to appoint a suitable committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the fire at the earliest day practicable, said committee to make a final report thereon to the Governor of all the facts bearing upon the subject and of their findings in the matter.

Resolved, That the officers of the hospital be requested to furnish every facility to said committee in their power to enable them to make their investigation as complete and thorough as possible.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and it offers an excellent solution of the investigation muddle. One more dead body has been discovered among the ruins. That makes eighteen who have been found that were burned, and there are six more patients unaccounted for. One man has been heard from at Ashawa who answers the description of Quimby, reported dead, and he has been sent for. The patient who is suspected of having set the hospital on fire is still in charge of the Sheriff.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 24.—A man named Adrian Foster was run over by a train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad this morning, and sustained what it is feared are fatal injuries. One leg is torn to pieces, and his head is injured. He is very deaf, and could not hear the danger signal. No blame attaches to the engineer of the train, Foster having no business to be on the track.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—This morning about 1 o'clock Cornelius Reilly, an engineer in the Hannibal & St. Joe freight-yards in this city, was knocked down and crushed by a car in the Company's yard, one leg being mangled in a horrible manner. Reilly was removed to the hospital and his leg amputated. Upon further examination it was ascertained that he had also received severe internal injuries, which resulted in his death at half-past 5 o'clock this evening. Reilly was about 24 years old, and of a very respectable family. The accident was the result of carelessness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—William Rutherford, a freight conductor on the Chicago & Alton, was killed to-night between Venice and East St. Louis by a train of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Line. He was a resident of Bloomington, and aged about 30.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 24.—A volunteer crew have been at work all day dragging for the bodies of Mrs. F. G. Chouteau and Miss Amanda Gregorie, who were drowned last night while crossing to East Dubuque. At one time the bodies were fastened to the forks, but the current carried them under the ice. Mr. P. Scully, Superintendent of the Sabula bridge, arrived in the city this evening, and will make a thorough search in a diving suit.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—The sloop Mamoos, of this city, sank during the heavy gale in Chesapeake Bay, near Sassafras River, last Thursday. Charles Steelman and William Casperson, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Rodgers, of Camden, N. J., were drowned.

A BAD FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—Charlie Sheetz, of Danville, Ill., took an involuntary bath at an early hour this morning. He was walking around the switch yards of the Wabash Railroad Company, in this city, and succeeded in tumbling into a sixty-foot-deep cistern, owned by the Company, from which they draw their water-supply. In the cistern was a winding stairway, and against this Sheetz fell, breaking four or five ribs and bruising himself badly. His cries for help were heard, and he was taken to the hospital. He is badly hurt.

THE STELLARTON MINE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The cage pit has been opened, and the air is said to be tolerably clear. The exploring party did not get further than the foot of the shaft. It is proposed to ventilate the cage pit by forcing steam down into it.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 24.—The dwelling of J. C. Luker, at Summit, eight miles from Bradford, burned this evening, the family just having time to escape en dishabille. A little boy was so badly burned that he died a few hours after.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

Journey of the Pall-Bearers with the Remains of Prof. Watson.

They Will Lie in State at the University in Ann Arbor To-Day.

Final Services Over the Body of the Governor of Indiana.

Death of the Father of Gov. Hartranft—Death of Charles R. Whipple, at Nashville.

THE GREAT ASTRONOMER.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 24.—At 12:20 to-day all that was mortal of the late Prof. James C. Watson was placed on the train going east, and in care of the special committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of Prof. Freeman, Mr. King, and Regent Carter, the remains proceeded on their journey to their last resting-place in the beautiful cemetery of Ann Arbor, Mich. Services were held at the residence of the deceased this morning, where President Bascom delivered a most appropriate and touching address, and the Rev. J. E. Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, offered prayer. The following pall-bearers bore the remains of their deceased friend to the hearse, and, in company with the entire Faculty, the Regents, and a large number of students and friends, accompanied them to the depot: Regents William E. Carter and J. C. Gregory, Profs. Freeman, Daniels, Rosenstengel, Parkinson, Owen, and Irving.

AT THE DEPOT

a large number of people had assembled to show their respect for the deceased and sympathy for the relatives, who were furnished with an extra car attached to the regular train. The feeling among the spectators was one of profound sorrow, as they thought of the great loss that had been sustained, not only by the afflicted family, but the State of Wisconsin and the entire world.

ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24.—Prof. Watson's remains, which will reach here at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, will be accompanied by his wife and mother, besides a committee of the Faculty from Wisconsin University. They will be met at the depot by a committee of the University here, composed of Profs. Adams, Pettee, Jones, Hartington, and Dodge. Profs. Dunsler, Prescott, and Wilson will have charge of the public services. Prof. Watson's remains will lie in state in University Hall for twenty-four hours, guarded by volunteer relays of students. The Rev. W. H. Ryder, of the Congregational Church, will have charge of the religious services in University Hall Friday morning, and short addresses will be delivered by President Frieze, Judge Cooley, and Profs. C. K. Adams and Alexander Winchell. The University Senate this afternoon adopted appropriate resolutions, which were drawn up by Prof. Moses Coit Taylor and M. L. Dodge.

GOV. WILLIAMS.

VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 24.—The remains of Gov. Williams were lying in state at the Court-House until midnight last night, and were viewed by hundreds of citizens, who silently took a last look upon the well-known face. The weather this morning was in direct contrast to that of yesterday, a snow-storm having begun at an early hour and continued unabated all day. Notwithstanding this unpleasant feature about 200 persons were on the special train that bore the remains to Wheatland. Upon arrival at 9 o'clock a procession was formed consisting of the City of Vincennes and county officers, a detachment of police, relatives, and friends, and citizens in carriages, and proceeded to

THE METHODIST CHURCH,

where the casket was placed upon a draped catafalque immediately in front of the pulpit. The pall-bearers were the Hon. T. R. Cobb and W. J. Williams, of this city; Col. S. H. Taylor, of Washington; Robert Mitchell and Robert Wallace, of Wheatland. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Judge N. F. Malott, Col. R. P. Haynes, and Col. S. H. Taylor, in which glowing tributes were paid the deceased statesman, after which, representing the City of Vincennes, Capt. George G. Reily delivered the remains to the immediate relatives of the deceased. The casket was then placed in the hearse, and, followed by a large number of relatives and friends in carriages, conveyed to

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,

where they will remain until to-morrow, when they will be interred in the cemetery near his farm. The elegant floral designs which were used in the Court-House yesterday were taken to Gov. Williams' home, and there arranged by a committee sent from this city. The remains, agreeable to the wishes of his family, will remain there until to-morrow, when they will be interred by the side of his estimable wife, who but recently died.

DIED YESTERDAY.

SAMUEL E. HARTRANFT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24.—Samuel E. Hartranft, father of ex-Gov. Hartranft, died of pneumonia last night, aged 75.

CHARLES RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Charles Rutledge Whipple, Southern correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, died here to-day. Resolutions were adopted by the local press in respect to his memory.

An Exasperating Case.

Boston Journal, Nov. 20.

Mr. C. H. Johnson, of San Francisco, Cal. whose father recently died there, started East with the body, for the purpose of interring it a the old home of the family. The body was delivered in charge of the express company and Mr. Johnson purchased his ticket via Omaha, Chicago, and the direct route, coming on the same train with the remains as far as Omaha, where, to his astonishment, the remains of his father were transferred to the St. Louis train. Upon inquiry, he was assured it would reach the destination at the same time he arrived; but he has now been in Boston since Friday morning, and the body has not yet arrived. After much telegraphing he finds that the body arrived at New York this morning, and with good luck may get here by Sunday. The whole trouble was caused by the Pacific Express Company sending the body a roundabout way for the purpose of getting a larger proportion of the charges, regardless of the inconvenience to the friends of the departed. Mr. Johnson, of San Francisco, and his brother of Nahant, are very indignant and say the party at fault will hear further from them.

A Bovine "Bender."

Correspondence New York World.

WARWICK, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 15.—It is an uncommon sight to see a drove of cows intoxicated and on a jolly spree. Yet the cows on Mr. S. B. Dolson's dairy farm, located about two miles from this village, on the road running to New Milford, have had such a spree. A few days ago Mr. Dolson's cows were pasturing in a lot adjoining the apple orchard. At night they broke down the fences and, of course, ate until they were full, in fact, intoxicated. The actions of the animals, as described by witnesses, were ludicrous and laughable in the extreme. They staggered and reeled about, pawed the ground, and puffed and snorted like locomotives. Several battles with heads and horns took place, but none were seriously injured. After a short trial at ground and lofty tumbling, the cows returned to eating apples, and then followed another spirited and amusing performance. This was kept up for some time until the bystanders interfered. A curious result of the overindulgence in the fruit was that it shortened the drove's yield of milk very much. Not more than one-eighth of the usual amount was produced after the cows had their spree.

The people have confidence in the Shakers' Sarsaparilla, because a genuine Shaker medicine, prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Strangers visiting the city should not fail to visit the homeopathic pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel, No. 35 Clark street, and inspect their large assortment of family medicine cases and books, from a $1 pocket case to the $25 medicine chest.

Macalister's Cough Mixture is the most reliable and safe remedy. Every family should have it for whooping-cough and croup. J. P. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, sole manufacturer For sale by all druggists.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Eminent Dr. Wm. F. Steuart, Baltimore, writes: "I confidently recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef for consumption, debility, weakness, chlorosis, etc. I have tested it with universal success."

MEDICAL.

Cuticura

Wonderful Cures of Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Itching and Scaly Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, and Mercurial Affections.

Cuticura Remedies consist of Cuticura Resolvent, for purifying the blood, through the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin, Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, which removes dead flesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation of the skin and scalp, and Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, which restores, whitens, and beautifies the skin. Cuticura Shaving Soap is the only medicinal soap expressly prepared for shaving.

Psoriasis.

Thomas Delany, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I have been afflicted for nineteen years with Psoriasis, and have spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and stuff they call blood purifiers. Doctors did not know what to call my disease. I would scratch nights until I scratched myself raw; then it would dry and form into scales, which would all be scratched off next night, and so on. I have been completely cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Leprosy.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with Itching and Scaly Diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

Eczema.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hand, head, and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

☞ *All mailed free on receipt of price.*

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

Sanford's Radical Cure, Catarrhal Solvent, and Improved Inhaler, with specific directions, may now be had of all druggists, neatly wrapped in one package, for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

This economical and never-failing treatment instantly cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucous accumulations, subdues inflammation when extending to the eye, ear, and throat, restores the senses of sight, hearing, and taste when affected, leaves the head deodorized, clear, and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. Internally administered, it permeates every fluid of the body, cleansing the entire mucous or membranous system through the blood, which it purifies of the acid poison always present in Catarrh. It builds up the enfeebled and broken-down constitution, robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of health-restoring blood. Hundreds of testimonials attest the wonderful curative properties of this economical, safe, agreeable, and never-failing remedy.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

No other remedy can so quickly assuage the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system a gentle and continuous current of Electricity, which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed Parts, cures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.

CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Christmas-Curios.

Choice Collection from

CHINA AND JAPAN.

No. 8 Central Music-Hall.

A Specialty-Collection will be opened in December of fine Holiday Attractions in Room No. 6.

JOHN A. SPOONER, Agt.

☞ FLOWER FANS—NEW.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S



SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c. Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Remarkable Sacrifice!

The Victim—Our Stock of

DRESS GOODS!

Which we have remorselessly

"KNIFED"

(In prices, we mean), and present to the purchasing public an array of Bargains in Dress Goods that must be conceded to be

THE LOWEST YET!

IMMENSE MISCELLANEOUS LOT of Nice All-Wool, Solid Color French Armures, Satines, and Basket Cloths, original retail value 65c—we now slaughter them at 25c per yard. They are worthy of attention, and very prompt at that, as they will be recognized a bargain as soon as seen, and will disappear from our counters like snow in June.

BIG LOT of Scotch Cheviot Wool Suitings, double width, good weight, and soft flannel finish; just the fabric for this weather. We are ashamed to quote the original price; the present figure is fearfully below it; a veritable bargain, 37 1-2c.

THIS LOT IS HALF PRICE, and contains double-width Colored Poplins, Brocade Lustres, Serges, All-Wool Flannel Suitings, &c., and the price is 15c per yard; remember, only 15c.

MOMIE CLOTHS, genuine French All-Wool Goods, 46 inches wide; a fabric that we opened this season at 90c, and now "slaughter" at 50c.

Shoodas, Camel's Hairs, and Cashmeres reduced nearly one-third; some of them as low as 40 and 45c yd.

French Novelty Dress Fabrics of choice designs; prices in some cases CUT IN TWO, in all cases very greatly reduced.

Handkerchief Plaids, French Plaids, Scotch Plaids, and German Plaids greatly reduced.

An inspection of the prices we are now offering Dress Goods at will convince any purchaser who at all cares about saving money that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Special Sale OF **India Shawls!**

Valley Cashmere Shawls

Very Greatly Reduced

To Close the Season.

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

At $25.00, $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, and upwards

Are Great Bargains.

Rich Antique Borders,

$125.00 to $165.00,

Worth $250.00 to $350.00 each.

Antique Long Shawls

At $450.00, $550.00, and $700.00,

Real value $800.00, $1,000.00, and $1,300.00.

Real India Decca Shawls

From $3.00 upwards.

Parties looking for a valuable Holiday Gift, and ladies desiring a garment of permanent value, will consult their interests by inspecting these goods at once, as this is a special and limited sale.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st. Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Olff & Wilkins has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, 243 and 245 West Twelfth-st., by P. OLFF, who will settle all outstanding accounts.

P. OLFF,
ALFRED WILKINS
Nov. 23, 1880.

Piano and Organ Chord Instructor.

No Teacher required. No notes. Playing by ear simple & easy. Book mailed, $1. J. G. COMMON, 46 Vesey-st., N.Y.

MARINE NEWS.

The Arctic Experiences on Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie Continue.

A Number of Vessels Get Clear on Lake Erie and Reach Cleveland.

Several Propellers, Tugs, and Vessels Still Firmly Grasped by the Ice-King.

Report from the Straits that Storm-Bound Vessels Are Getting Short of Provisions.

An Anchor Line Propeller Ashore on the Foxes—Schooner Taylor on South Manitou Island.

Scow Mary Ellen Stranded and a Number of Craft Cut Through by Ice.

Severe Damage to the Cargo of the Propeller Waverly—The T. W. Palmer's Experience, Etc., Etc.

THE FREEZE-UP.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Messrs. Leopold & Austrian are in receipt of telegraphic information to the effect that the propeller Manistee succeeded in breaking her way out of the ice at the entrance to the Portage Lake Canal, and proceeded to Copper Harbor to discharge her cargo. It is deemed altogether likely that the Manistee will proceed at once to Duluth for another cargo of merchandise and mining supplies. There seems to be no prospect for an immediate delivery of the merchandise and mining supplies that have accumulated at Ashland via the Wisconsin Central Railway. Messrs. Leopold & Austrian have no advices concerning the steam-barge J. R. Whiting and her consort, Guiding Star. They undoubtedly still are in the ice at the entrance to the Portage Lake Canal, and bid fair to carry their iron-ore cargoes until spring.

From the Sault Messrs. Leopold & Austrian have information that the propellers India and Arizona met the Joseph L. Hurd and City of Fremont at Sailors' Encampment on Saturday last, and reported that these boats would experience no difficulty in working through to their destination as well as returning.

FROM THE STRAITS.

Captains of propellers arriving from the Straits report the snow three feet deep on the land, yet they encountered very little ice.

Capt. J. L. Higgie yesterday afternoon received a dispatch from Cheboygan announcing the return of his schooner John Miner to that port badly iced. The Miner was one of the fleet that got under way Monday night and Tuesday for the purpose of making an effort to reach Chicago. Her experience does not augur well for the remainder of the fleet in whose company she was.

THE SITUATION ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Nov. 24.—The tug McArthur is here frozen in. Her rudder is gone, and she is badly stove.

A large propeller, bound down, with the ferry steamer Fortune assisting, is making slow progress.

The tug Kate Williams is frozen in, and the schooners Joseph Paige, M. J. Cummings, and three others, names not known, are all fast.

The light ship is in sight, full of water.

The weather is keen, and the ice is increasing in thickness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSVILLE, Ont., Nov. 24.—The tug McArthur, which was trying to get the schooner Joseph Paige through the ice yesterday, had to leave her about three miles off from here, having had a hole stove in her and her rudder unshipped. A tug, supposed to be the Erie Belle, came to the assistance of the McArthur, but could do nothing.

The ice is moving to the eastward, taking the vessels with it.

Two men came ashore from the schooner Edward Kelley to-day, and had to remain on shore all night. The Mate and two men came ashore from the schooner Joseph Paige. The Mate remained all night, waiting for orders from the owners, Fitzgerald & Co., of Milwaukee.

Flags were flying at half-mast on several vessels this afternoon.

The schooner W. I. Preston is lying in about the same position as last night.

Ten vessels are in sight. The mild weather that set in yesterday did not last. The weather to-day continued very cold, and to-night the wind got around to the west, accompanied with snow. Ice has been making all day, and, although cut up several times, it does not move, but piles up and freezes solid.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 24.—The propeller Nebraska was cut out by the Fortune last night and brought to the dock here, where she still remains.

The tugs Champion and Stranger came down this afternoon to go for the schooner Kelley outside. They had a hard time in the ice. The Champion could only make her length and have to back out again. They are reported by the Garland to be just outside of the river, stuck. The Garland reports eight inches of solid ice on Lake Erie. It took the tugs Champion and Stranger two hours to go the length of Bois Island, where the ice is piled up.

The Garland reports seeing a two-pipe propeller on Lake Erie, but saw nothing of the Fortune, gone to cut the New York out.

The tugs McArthur and Kate Williams are reported in the ice off Colchester, the McArthur disabled.

The Colchester lightship is reported aground on Shickluna Reef.

The Kelley and Preston are lying in the ice off Kingsville.

The Niagara attempted to pull the Vance out of the ice, to take her to Detroit, but could not move her, and left for Detroit at 4 o'clock, followed by the Erie Belle.

All boats reported last night are still here.

The tug Rooth has arrived here. She left the schooner Delaware in St. Clair, leaking, and the John Owen badly cut.

The tug Niagara lightered up her bow and a pump freed her.

The tug Bob Anderson came for the schooner Vance, but broke her rudder-post in the ice.

The tug Mystic has commenced work on the Bob Hackett, sunk at the dock here. She will have to be lifted.

The propeller Montana is above the crossing waiting for the river to open.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—The schooners Joseph Paige, M. J. Cummings, and Monticello are frozen in off Colchester, Lake Erie; also the tug Kate Williams and three vessels names not known.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the schooner Lizzie A. Law is just below here flying a signal of distress. A tug has gone to her assistance.

The schooner Florida tried to get into Sandusky to load coal, but came back here to-day light.

A large fleet has put back here to-night, being unable to do anything with the ice up towards the mouth of the Detroit River. They are as follows: Schooners Knapp, Florida, Cummings, Cascade, Swallow, Barton, Halloran, and others. All have had a tough time. The Captain of the Cascade reports that he was the last one from the ice, and that two river tugs, a propeller, and the schooner James Wade, and another, the Lizzie A. Law, were fast in the ice. The tug that went for the latter has returned without her. Vessel captains say the river tugs did not signal for tugs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Nov. 24.—The harbor is frozen over, and a channel has to be cut for vessels arriving and departing.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 23.—The schooners Green, Kelly, and Burchard, which cleared from here on Sunday for Detroit with coal, got as far as Green Island, near Put-in-Bay, and were obliged to come back to-day, on account of the ice, the lake being full of floating fields.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—The weather has been warmer to-day, at one time threatening a little. The wind now is south, with indications of northwest winds. The only arrival from below to-day was the tug Niagara, from Toledo. Her bow is cut very bad and she is leaking a great deal. The Niagara reports Lake Erie impassable. Lake St. Clair is still frozen solid. The ferry-steamer Victoria succeeded in cutting out the tug Wilcox and schooner Richard Winslow, also the tug John Owen, schooner J. O. Thayer, and propeller Russia, all of which arrived this afternoon. The tug W. A. Rooth was towing the schooner Delaware through Lake St. Clair, but left her about midway. When last seen the Delaware was flying a signal of distress. The tug Rooth reports her leaking quite badly. J. W. Wescott immediately dispatched the ferry-steamer Victoria and Excelsior to her assistance. They will in all probability have her here before morning. Everything is laying up on arrival here. The tugs Champion and Stranger have gone to Pridgeon Bay after the schooner Edward Kelly, frozen in there. Should they fail in bringing her here they get no pay.

We have had a light snow here this evening.

The steam-barge J. N. Glidden and consort, Sophia Minch, are at Marine City waiting a chance to get down.

LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 24.—The steamer Keweenaw, from Detroit, after working nearly all day, managed to get through the ice in Thunder Bay and reached this port. The tug Grayling had a hole punched in her bows while helping to break ice on the shore side, but managed to get back to port. Temperature 16 degrees above. The Keweenaw reports plenty of ice in the lake.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 24.—There is no let up to the ice embargo. Weather cold and freezing, with light snow-falls.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 24.—The schooners City of Chicago and Ostrich, from Chicago last week, are laying up here unable to get away for storms. The weather to-night is somewhat milder, but still snowing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., Nov. 24.—Snow has fallen here continually for ten days, and now there is two feet on the level. About twelve inches fell during the storm of Saturday night. The steamer Northern Belle, which left this morning for Collingwood, had to put back in consequence of the heavy weather.

THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 24.—Sheltered outside are the schooners Riverside, D. K. Clint, George D. Case, Thomas Gawn, Lady Dufferin, St. Louis, Typo, John Miner. Turned back and towed inside, steam-barge Ohio.

Cleared—Propeller Oswegatchie.

Arrived—Schooners Imperial, Belle Brown, H. C. Winslow.

Fifteen vessels are inside, most of them laying up.

Wind west southwest, fresh; freezing hard. There is some floating ice in the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Nov. 24.—The schooners Saveland and one other are at anchor, bound up. The schooner Gibbs is here unloading, from Chicago, and will then go into winter quarters at Cheboygan.

Wind—Northwest, heavy; weather cold; mercury, 16 above.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 24.—The propeller St. Paul, bound down, reports that the wind-bound fleet in the Straits are getting short of provisions. Capt. Boyton, of the St. Paul, gave them all they wanted of pork, flour, sugar, etc. He supplied the Bradly fleet, schooners Nicholson, Michigan, Chandler, and others.

The schooner Watertown was at anchor there flying a signal of distress. There was a white fore-and-aft schooner fast in the ice near McGulpin's Point. The ice is five inches thick there, with three feet of snow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Nov. 24.—The schooners Tilden, Michigan, Rhodes, Bradley, Nicholson, Wells Burt, Cobb, Bacon, Muir, Queen City, and others were furnished with provisions from the St. Paul's freight while wind-bound in the Straits last Saturday.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Nov. 24.—The schooners Riverside and Myosotis, heretofore reported cleared, are in winter quarters at Garden Bay, and the L. J. King and J. E. Harrison, after a treat of the ice, have gone into winter quarters here, as have the Zach Chandler, Pathfinder, and David Stewart. It is not likely that any of the craft now here, except the propeller Leland, will leave until spring, certainly none bound for lower-lake ports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Nov. 24.—The schooner Nancy Dell is frozen in at Sister Bay, and stripped and laid up for the winter.

The propeller Truesdell made her appearance at the mouth of this bay this afternoon, but could not get in for the ice, and returned to Menominee. She will unload freight for this place at Horn's Pier to-morrow. The ice on this bay is fully six inches thick. The wind to-day has been southwest and west, blowing fresh; cold.

WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, Nov. 24.—The weather is still cold. The ice in the canal is about four inches thick. There seems but little prospect of any more vessels being able to get through unless a thaw comes. Some of the vessels which are caught in the canal are preparing to lay up where they are.

It is snowing hard to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Nov. 24.—The schooner Mystic Star arrived to-day with a load of barley for Milwaukee. She left Kingston in the early part of this week and had to run back, starting Tuesday morning. It is not likely she will get through.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—The weather remains very cold, and this evening a heavy snow storm set in. The situation on the canal remains the same, and nothing but a thaw will help boatmen.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 24.—Five steamers and thirty-four barges belonging to the Ottawa fleet are frozen in at various places between Quebec and this city.

THE DISASTER RECORD.

ANOTHER VESSEL BEACHED.

Only an effectual close of navigation can put an end to the difficulties encountered by the underwriters this season. Not a wind blows that does not lead to loud calls upon their surplus funds. The trouble began in April, and it has continued unceasingly since. The premium rates have been so low, and the losses so heavy, that few of the companies doing a marine business will be able to show a balance of receipts over expenditures. A prominent agent remarked yesterday to the reporter of THE TRIBUNE that he doubted whether the entire receipts for premiums taken by the Chicago agencies the present season will make good the losses sustained during the present month of November.

The latest known call made upon the underwriters is by the Canadian schooner W. R. Taylor, which sailed from this port about ten days ago for Port Colborne with a cargo of 24,800 bushels of corn. Announcement of a serious disaster, involving both vessel and cargo, is contained in the following dispatch, received late Tuesday evening by Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith:

"TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Nov. 23.—*Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith:* Schooner W. R. Taylor went ashore on South Manitou Island Friday night. Think cargo all damaged. Nine feet of water in her hold. Vessel lying solid on sand. Think keelson broke. Think can get her off with tug and pump. THOMAS SIMMONS, Captain."

In the absence of definit information, Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith have resorted to thinking also, and think that the Taylor struck on the west side of the South Manitou, near the bluff, where the bottom is sandy, as stated in the dispatch. They do not think, however, that with nine feet of water in the hold the entire cargo is damaged. Their first intention was to send the tug J. H. Hackley to the rescue with steam pump, etc. This scheme was dropped, however, and arrangements were made to send the tug Winslow from Escanaba, under the direction of Capt. Martin Blackburn. Capt. Blackburn left for Escanaba last evening, and by to-night the Winslow will be off for the scene of disaster. In case the Taylor is rescued the intention is to tow her to Manitowoc for repairs.

The owners of the cargo, Messrs. William Young & Co., upon hearing of the disaster yesterday, served notice of abandonment upon the underwriters. Their insurance amounts to $13,500, of which the Orient holds $6,750 and the New England Mutual $6,750.

The W. R. Taylor was built at Picton, Ont., by Dixon, in 1877. She is owned by William Leslie and others, and hails from Kingston, Ont. Her measurement is 322 tons, rating A2½, and valuation $18,000. The insurance upon her hull amounts to $15,000, of which the Orient holds $5,000, the Greenwich $5,000, and the Manhattan $5,000. Unless the weather moderates the chances of getting her off and into port are very slim.

THE PROPELLER WAVERLY.

Another severe call upon the underwriters is made by shippers of freight on the Union Steamboat Company's propeller Waverly, which struck upon Limekilns reef, in Detroit River, and was beached to prevent her going down in deep water. The cargo of the Waverly consisted of between 600 and 700 tons of merchandise for this port, and perhaps 150 tons for Milwaukee. The latter may all have been stowed upon the main deck and thus escaped injury, but the Chicago freight is in the hold and fully 50 per cent of it wet. One item of the Chicago cargo consists of twenty tons of coffee, and another of 200 tons of soda-ash. Of the coffee, 500 sacks, or about twelve tons, is consigned to Messrs. Franklin McVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, who have the property insured for $8,500 in the Orient, Great Western, and Pacific Mutual. The remaining 350 or 400 sacks, or eight tons, were consigned to other Chicago houses. This is probably also insured for its full value, about $5,700. The soda ash belonged to Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, who are fully insured, but the amount of insurance could not be learned last evening. The coffee and soda ash will undoubtedly prove total losses. Until the cargo is discharged here it will be difficult to determine the exact amount of the loss that will fall upon the insurance companies, but it cannot fall much short of $30,000.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

Just a day or two before the terrible storm in the middle of October, a man named Parrish, with his family, who had been living near Waiskai Bay, started in a small boat for Grand Traverse County. Nothing has been heard of them since they left the Sault, and it is suspected that they never reached their destination. It is reported that the boat has been found on the beach with a hole stove in her.—*Chippewa County News.*

SCOW MARY ELLEN ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AHNAPEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—The scow Mary Ellen, owned by Capt. John McDonald, of this place, went ashore at Foscora last night. She was lying at the pier, but had to be cut loose and allowed to drift on the beach. She will be hauled out there and allowed to remain until spring.

AN ANCHOR LINER IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Nov. 24.—The Leland reports a propeller, green with white upper works, ashore on the Fox Islands.

RESCUE OF THE JARVIS LORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Nov. 24.—The steamer Garland arrived here at 7 o'clock, followed by the steam-barge Jarvis Lord, which was ashore on Turtle Island, Lake Erie. Steam pumps are working on the Jarvis Lord. The Garland broke ice to get her to the dock here. The Jarvis Lord is now all right. One pump keeps her free easily. She lightered 1,500 bushels of grain on the Garland and schooner Mont Blanc. The water was eight feet in her cargo. Capt. Hammond reports the ice from two to twelve inches thick. They left the island at 8 o'clock a. m., and will remain here to-night. They are drawing fifteen feet of water forward. The water at the Lime-Kilns is fourteen feet three inches.

THE GEORGE MURRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 24.—The tugs Mocking Bird and Moffatt made an unsuccessful attempt to pull the corn-laden schooner George Murray off the beach near Point Edward, where she stranded yesterday while on passage from Chicago to Buffalo. To-day the schooner Tradewind was towed alongside, and she is being lightered, after which the tugs will make another effort to float her.

LATER.—The schooner George Murray was taken off to-night by lightering part of her cargo.

TUG DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 24.—The tug Uncle Sam took fire at her dock this morning, burning her upper works, when she filled with water and sunk. She is owned by Peck & Norton, valued at $3,500, and insured in the Continental and Lancashire for $1,000 each.

TWO DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—This evening, as the steam-barge Lewis Gilbert was forcing her way through the ice to the lumber market, she was cut through, and to prevent sinking had to be run upon the bank abreast of the market.

The tug Welcome, in response to a telegram, went to Manitowoc to-night to tow the barge J. B. Kitchen to Chicago. The nature of her trouble is not known.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 24.—The schooner E. C. L., ashore at Sister Bay, is a total wreck. She is being stripped.

BARGE WATERLOGGED.

FAIRPORT, Nov. 23.—The barge Joseph, while being towed out to-night to accompany the above fleet, struck the pier and was so injured by the collision and floating ice that it was with difficulty that she could be got inside before she filled with water. She now lies at the dock waterlogged. Her cargo will be discharged here. Her damages are so great as to make it impossible to take her to Cleveland, her intended destination.

DAMAGE NEAR SANDUSKY.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 23.—The scows Uncle Sam and Cordelia, which were anchored out in the lake off Cedar Point, were brought in to-day through the channel cut by the steamer American Eagle. The Uncle Sam was badly cut by the ice, and is lying near the range-cribs waterlogged.

The tug Mystic started out this morning to take a lot of wheat and provisions to Marblehead, eight miles from this city, but when off Cedar Point she broke her rudder-post and lost her rudder. She was towed back by the tug Myrtle.

THE T. W. PALMER'S TROUBLES.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer arrived here yesterday morning, accompanied by the tug A. J. Smith with the barge Melbourne in tow. Capt. Duddleston, of the Palmer, stated that his vessel had a terrible experience on the passage down. During a blinding snow-storm Friday night the Palmer went ashore ten miles above Cheboygan. Capt. Duddleston at once attempted to back off, but found that the Melbourne's line had become entangled in his wheel. In his efforts to release the barge the wheel was broken. It was then found necessary to jettison a portion of the cargo, and about 1,500 bushels of corn were thrown overboard. The Palmer was released about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and at once proceeded on her way. All went well, considering that they were working with a broken wheel, until when about twenty-five miles this side of Point aux Barques, on Sunday morning, the Palmer's engine became disabled. She was obliged to let go of the Melbourne a second time. The Palmer then hoisted sail, and at the same time displayed signals of distress, which were seen by the tug A. J. Smith, and that towed her into Sand Beach, where her engine was temporarily repaired. The Smith then went in search of the Melbourne, and, finding her, towed her into Sand Beach also. On Monday morning the vessels left for this port, and upon entering the St. Clair River the Smith took the lead and broke the ice. While crossing Lake St. Clair the Melbourne ran into the Palmer's stern, staving in her bulwarks and stanchions. It is the general opinion of the people on board the Smith that had she not picked up the Melbourne the latter would surely have foundered, as she was badly iced up.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.

There are no open dealings in grain freights now that will warrant any further quotations. The season is practically ended for sail vessels, and the few propellers now loading and still to load find all the freight they can carry on through rates.

ARRIVAL OF A FLEET.

The east-shore fleet of coarse freighters, whose departure for this port was announced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning, began to arrive last evening,—that is, the sail vessels comprised in the fleet, the steam-barges having made their appearance earlier in the day. Among the arrivals also were one or more vessels from the west shore, and the schooners F. A. Georger and Allegheny, and propellers Philadelphia, Jay Gould, Rochester, and Chicago from the lower lakes. The vessels bring no news except of snow, ice, and plenty of freezing weather. The port-list, printed elsewhere in this department, embraces thirty-seven arrivals of steam and sail vessels.

THE EVENING STAR.

It has transpired that the announcement to the effect that the tug Winslow had succeeded in pulling the schooner Evening Star off the beach near Escanaba was premature. The Winslow did succeed in releasing the tug Ben Drake, which had imprisoned herself while dredging to the stranded vessel, and then narrowly escaped destruction by fire, but has not yet gotten the latter afloat. According to a dispatch received from the Captain of the tug-boat last evening the Evening Star is yet 300 feet from deep water. The Winslow has received orders to drop this wrecking job for the present and proceed to the schooner W. R. Taylor, ashore on South Manitou Island. Should this last job prove in any way tedious, the Evening Star will have to remain upon the beach until spring.

NOT YET ARRIVED.

Up to a late hour last evening the steam-barge Granite State, which recently waterlogged on Lake Michigan, had not arrived from Grand Haven. She is to be towed hither. Private advices from Grand Haven are to the effect that the Granite State is still full of water, a fourteen-inch steam-pump having failed to make any impression.

EAST SHORE HARBORS BARRED.

According to the statement of Capt. Jenks, of the steam-barge Buckeye, the prevailing westerly winds have barred up Muskegon harbor until now there is not ten feet of water in the channel. This is bad news, indeed, for the transportation companies having contracts for winter freighting. Grand Haven harbor has a bar so dangerous that the propellers Depere and Menominee cannot enter when there is a heavy sea running. It will be impossible, therefore, for these boats to find shelter at Muskegon, nor yet at Ludington, for there the water also is less than ten feet deep over the bar. The only harbor open to them on the coast is at Manistee, as matters now stand. Practically, no business of any importance can be done on the Grand Haven and Ludington routes by the winter freighters until the dangerous bars are cut away by tugs especially employed for that purpose. This will involve an expenditure of several thousand dollars, which must be borne by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and the Flint and Père Marquette Railways.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It is stated that Capt. Cobb intends to place an engine and boiler in the Emma E. Thompson, and reconvert her into a steam-barge. Capt. Cobb will also rebuild the steam-barges Annie Laura and George Dunbar, if he intends to do those crafts justice. They need thorough reconstruction, from bilge up.

T. W. Harvey & Co. propose rebuilding their steam-barge St. Joseph this winter.

The schooners Sardinia and Fioretta were yesterday quartered in Miller Brothers' old drydock for the winter, to undergo thorough reconstruction.

TO BREAK ICE.

The large tug John Gregory took her departure for Green Bay last evening on an important mission. She is first to break up the ice in Sturgeon Bay thoroughly, and then proceed to Escanaba and break the old and tender tug H. N. Martin and a scow out of the ice there. The Martin's infirmities are such that she cannot be intrusted to do the work herself.

DOCK NOTES.

The body of ice in the river is constantly increasing.

According to a report circulated yesterday, the schooner Mears is full of water at Cheboygan from the effects of her collision with the Folger.

Yesterday the tug Annie M. Smith got the tow-line of the propeller New Era in her wheel, and had to be towed under Miller Brothers' derrick to have it removed.

The tug A. A. Carpenter is now thoroughly ironed from stem to stern, for winter service.

Shippers are beginning to make inquiries for vessels to load with grain for winter storage and spring freights.

There will be fewer grain-carriers here this winter than for a number of seasons past.

The schooner F. J. King has gone into winter quarters at Escanaba.

The schooner City of Chicago is frozen in at Collingwood and being stripped for the winter.

While working in the ice yesterday the ironing of the tug J. G. Campbell was ripped off. She retired to winter quarters in consequence.

The tug Two Brothers is at South Chicago for the winter to engage in fishing.

The steam-yacht Charmer will remain with us another season. Low water in the Illinois River compelled an abandonment of the proposed transfer to the Lower Mississippi River.

The schooner Barbarian, laden with corn for Ogdensburg, has received orders to discharge her cargo at Sarnia. It will be forwarded by rail.

It was snowing and freezing along the east shore yesterday.

H. W. Greene, who now has charge of the sail-making department for H. Channon & Co., was presented by the workmen of the said firm with a handsome water-pitcher and cake-basket, also a picture of themselves in a group, as a token of how they appreciate him as a foreman.

The propellers Rochester and Jay Gould are waiting orders from Buffalo. If ordered to make the run to Buffalo, the Gould will load here and the Rochester at Milwaukee. Both will be ironed for work in the ice.

Six or seven vessels of the fleet wind-bound at Muskegon were laid up day before yesterday, it is said.

Last evening the propeller Oconto left for points north along the west shore with a full cargo of general merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A DANGEROUS CARGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—This morning it was learned that the propeller Georgian, which was brought in by the tug Crowell from Bay View, where she lay at anchor with broken machinery, had on board twenty tons of nitro-glycerine and forty tons of dynamite. A squad of police went to investigate, but, like the Arab, the Georgian had during the night silently stole away.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 24.—The propeller H. B. Tuttle, with her consort, are at Sand Beach. The latter has a steam-pump on board.

The ice is now being put up in icehouses throughout this city. It is eight inches thick.

The schooners Moonlight, D. E. Bartey, Trinidad, Ellen Spry, and L. C. Butts have laid up at this port.

The schooners Mott, George M. Case, Shandon, Emerald, and Belle Mitchell will leave to-morrow for Port Colborne. They will be obliged to tow through the ice after getting on Lake Erie, following the large propeller channels.

IN THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Capt. Williams, of the schooner Joseph Paige, upward bound, to-day telegraphed from Kingsville, Ont., that the vessel has been frozen in since Sunday night three miles off the land and eight miles east of Little's Point.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Nov. 24.—The schooners L. C. Butts, Ellen Spry, D. E. Bailey, Barbarian, and Moonlight went into winter quarters to-day.

The schooner T. H. Howland will go to Detroit to-morrow.

ASSISTANCE.

Steam pumps have been sent to the steamer J. C. Clark, which cut herself through by ice near Port Lambton.

WIND BOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT STANLEY, Ont., Nov. 24.—The schooner Two Friends ran in to-night for shelter. Wind fresh, southwest.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 24.—Arrived—bound down—Propellers Avon, of Buffalo, and John N. Glidden, with S. Minch.

Arrived—bound up—Propeller Milwaukee, No. 2.

Wind, southwest and heavy; weather, cloudy and cold.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 24.—Arrived down—Schooner G. M. Case.

In port—bound down—Propellers Buffalo, St. Paul, Potomac, Avon, Dean Richmond; steamers Saginaw, M. D. Ward; schooners F. H. Howland, Montauk, Reed Case, George H. Hazard, H. A. Kent, J. T. Mott, Belle Mitchell, Emerald, Shandon.

The schooners R. Winslow and Delaware are below this port; the Tuttle and consort is at Sand Beach.

Wind west, fresh; weather cold.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Arrivals to-day were the schooners Z. G. Simmons, C. Harrison, C. S. Davis, Souvenir, and steam-barge L. Gilbert.

The propeller Lehigh loaded and cleared for Buffalo. The India, Arizona, Arabia, and Rochester will also load here and make an effort to get down. The Lehigh's bows were braced with timbers from the inside, and the Rochester is to be sheathed.

The propeller Roanoke, bound down from Chicago, has been lying here all day, her master evidently expecting uncomfortable weather.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Cuba, James Fisk, coal.

The charters of the schooners Camden and Pelican, coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee, are $1 delivered at the opening of spring navigation.

In harbor—Propellers A. Everets, Havana; schooners Helena, coal for Chicago; propeller Inter-Ocean and schooner Argonaut, coal for Milwaukee; schooners Comanche, Leadville.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—Bound down—Propeller Russia.

Arrived—Schooners Richard Winslow and J. O. Thayer, bound up.

Cleared—Steam-barge Albert Miller.

Wind south, brisk.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 24.—Arrived—Propellers Iron Age, Leland, J. S. Fay; schooners Iron State, Clayton Belle, D. P. Rhodes.

Cleared—Schooners Collingwood and N. L. Higgie.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Arrived—Propeller Boston, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Morley, Milwaukee, Commodore, Nyack, Chicago.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 24.—Entered—Barge J. W. Hanford, Tonawanda, light; propellers Conemaugh, Lycoming, merchandise, Chicago; steamer Japan, merchandise, Milwaukee.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Ahnapee, cedar posts.
Schr Evaline Bates, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, coal.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr Ogarita, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

NOV. 25, 1880.

To-day we lift in grateful praise
Our happy hearts to Thee,
O gracious God, who crowns our days
With blessings full and free.

The harvest's rich and bounteous store
Of garnered fruit and grain
We owe to Thee whom we adore,
The God of sun and rain.

Our happy homes, our hearth-fires bright,
Our free and peaceful land,
Our schools of learning, towers of light,
Are from Thy generous hand.

The sun, with light, and heat, and health,
In every gleaming ray,
Has scattered far and near his wealth
With each succeeding day.

The trees have yielded golden fruit,
Than gems more rich and fair.
All Nature sings, though seeming mute,
A song of praise and prayer.

On Ocean's breast, like billowy crest,
Our myriad sails behold!
They carry East, and South, and West
Their store of Earth's pure gold.

No loathsome plague, no blood-stained sword,
Have held their dreadful sway.
A very "garden of the Lord"
Is our loved land to-day.

Shall we not, then, our meed of praise
Now render to our King,
And thank Him, on this day of days,
While joyful hymns we sing?

We crave Thine aid, O God of might,
Though all our future years.
In death's dark night, O be the light
To cheer the vale of tears.

OSWEGO, N. Y. FLORENCE E. T.

A Lady's Foot—How Its Measurement Secured a Verdict for a Thousand Dollars.

Philadelphia Press.

The trial of the damage case of Mrs. Clara Brady against the City of Cleveland was concluded on Monday. The lady sued for $15,000 damages for bodily injuries received by her falling into a hole in the Twelfth street bridge, while passing along that thoroughfare at night. The defense proved that the hole which occasioned the damage was a very small one, being only three inches wide by twelve inches long. The plaintiff testified that she stepped into the hole and sank up to her knee, receiving abrasions of the skin and crippling her arm. A doubt was raised in the minds of the jury as to whether a lady with a medium-sized foot and ankle could sink so far into so small a hole. Ladies of the Cinderella pattern have very small feet, but as Mrs. Brady's foot had not been exhibited in evidence, how could the jury tell whether she wore No. 6s or No. 16s? The plaintiff's attorney saw that he had a very small hole to crawl out of, but he was equal to the emergency. He procured a twelve-inch rule of standard gauge and proceeded to measure his client's foot in the presence of the jury. He showed that the foot was just two and one-half inches wide at the broadest part and not over eight inches in length with the shoe on. He went no further, but the jury were satisfied that the foot was smaller than the hole in the bridge, and they gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Lecture by Mrs. Ellen Foster.

A very large and select audience assembled last evening at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, the occasion being a lecture in the new course, given under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Ia., was the speaker of the evening, and her remarks were more of the nature of a social talk than a lecture. The lady, upon being introduced by Mrs. T. B. Carse, at once gained the attention of the audience, on account of her pleasant manner and graceful presence. There was an absence of staginess, and a perfectly easy style of talking, which Mrs. Foster has acquired in her profession as a practicing attorney, in which she has gained a wide and enviable reputation in the Hawkeye State. The lady said that she adopted the Bible as her guide in every relation of life, and she there found written, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." This was part of the inspired word of God, and yet, notwithstanding the warning contained in these holy and truthful words, the evil of strong drink was one that had grown to proportions that well might arouse the fears of thinking people. In social life mothers gave liquor to ailing children, which resulted in many cases in the creation of an appetite which, growing stronger, eventually brought the youth of the land to a drunkard's grave. Like the study of astronomy, one had but to turn the examining glass of observation full upon the domain of political economy to establish the fallacy of present legislation upon this subject. The laws should be such that punishment would be meted out to evil doers, and the right would then be easy to accomplish. She represented a society of Christian women who had but one object: The enacting of prohibition laws to protect the homes of this land from the unutterable sorrows which followed the traffic in alcoholic liquor. It was sometimes said that the women were overdoing the matter, and that their alarm was unfounded. Mothers were engaged in rearing the children who would be the citizens of the next generation.

THEIR WELFARE AND SAFETY

were the one aim of their lives, and it was therefore natural and proper that women should interest themselves in the temperance work. It was no longer a question of discussion as to whether liquor was needed in any form or for any purpose. On the contrary, it had been established that alcohol was injurious, and that no healthy person required it under any conditions. Christian men and women ought to sign a pledge and wear a ribbon to let the world see that they were on the right side and opposed to the iniquitous traffic. Men of wealth and influence should set the example, and declare themselves as opposed to it. There was no disgrace in wearing the tiny piece of ribbon which announced the position of the wearer in the great struggle against the progress of the rumseller. At this time, when the giant power of the liquor traffic was set against the temperance cause, every man, woman, and child ought to be known as a worker against the traffic. Every woman who has the instincts and experiences of motherhood ought to enlist in the crusade against the allurements offered to the growing youths of the land which were found in the saloon, the brothel, and the gambling houses. Local politicians should vote as they pray, and if persistent and unremitting in their labor of duty intemperance would certainly cease.

If the Christian people of Chicago, who unquestionably controlled its wealth and business interests, would awake to the importance of voting and working for temperance laws they would not have a Mayor who would welcome to their midst a lot of lawbreakers. [Applause.] Great strong men of brains and ability stand by, and, when the traffic is denounced, say business prosperity and revenue demand it, forgetting the effect upon the boys and women of the country. The liquor-seller cared nothing for age, nor had he the slightest feeling or regard for childhood. All he wanted was money, and in his soulless greed anybody could have the liquor, if he could pay for it.

Mrs. Foster closed her interesting address by stating that she knew the subject was old, and to the minds of some had become hackneyed. The cause was a glorious one, however, and too much could not be said in favor of temperance and against the demoralizing effects of liquor-selling. She prayed that the people of this city might be aroused to the importance of the crusade, and, by their encouragement, help forward a cause of so much importance to both young and old.

Mrs. Foster will speak this evening in the West Side Tabernacle, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Anti-Macadam.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Your editorial in this morning's edition in reference to the Mayor's having vetoed the ordinance providing a wooden pavement on Ashland avenue, and his favoring in its stead a macadam pavement of limestone, such as that used in St. Louis, must be indorsed by all persons having any knowledge of said pavement. As it is put down in St. Louis it is nothing but an aggravation. It has no durability whatever, becoming pulverized in a very short time, and, as you state, in dry weather it blows away in clouds of stinging dust, and in wet weather becomes a thin and sticky substance (you can not call it mud), which upon the slightest disturbance spatters in all directions, disfiguring everything that comes in contact with it. Its effect upon clothing is very disastrous, the stuff leaving stains which can only be removed by much persuasion. In order to keep a roadway made of this macadam in any condition it must have continuous attention, and, while costing but little at first, it soon becomes an expensive pavement, owing to repeated repairing. From three years' observation of this kind of pavement, I am led to think that its adoption on Ashland avenue, or upon any street in the city, would not meet with the public approval sought for, but that it would be productive of censure well merited. C. R. D.

Diphtheria versus Croup.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Our energetic Health Officer, Dr. DeWolf accounts for the sparsity of the reports of cases of diphtheria as compared with the actual number of cases existing, by saying that the medical fraternity are divided as to the nature of the disease. One class of physicians, he says, maintain that there is no difference between diphtheria and croup, and do not report the cases coming under their notice, while the other class, though recognizing the difference, somehow fail to do their duty. This is a serious matter when we consider the highly contagious nature of diphtheria, and its high rate of mortality in those of tender years. Croup on the other hand is not contagious.

It is indeed surprising in this age how these two diseases, so totally different in their origin, local manifestations, and general behavior, should be confounded. Since the days of Dr. Fothergill, some forty years ago, the nature of diphtheria and its isolation from croup has been clearly defined by experienced, observant physicians. Drs. Begbee of Edinburg, Scotland, Greenhow of London, and others have thoroughly indorsed the difference between those two diseases. Our leading scientific physicians agree that the cause of diptheria is the inhaling of bacteria or fungi generated in imperfect sewerage during certain atmospheric conditions congenial to its growth, the disease manifesting itself in the shape of plasma or chamois-leather looking patches on the tonsils frequently extending to the nostrils and windpipe, in its progress poisoning the whole system, death terminating most frequently by blood poisoning, sometimes by suffocation, when the exfoliation falls over or forms on the mouth of the windpipe.

Croup, on the other hand, is a purely local inflammation of the windpipe,—not a contagious disease,—induced by a sudden fall of temperature, combined with an atmosphere highly charged with moisture; the inflammation rapidly manufacturing a false membrane in the windpipe, but of a different character from the diphtheretic deposit. This local character of croup accounts for the greater success of tracheotomy—or opening of the windpipe—in this disease over diphtheria.

In Sir Thomas Watson's tracheotomy operations at the Middlesex Hospital, London, for croup, 50 per cent were successful. The same operation for diphtheria rarely succeeds.

JOHN FORMAN, M. D.

"SCANDAL SUIT."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—To-day a five thousand dollar scandal suit was instituted in the Circuit Court by Vaumeter and Harris, attorneys of this city, against Robert Parker, an immensely rich farmer, on the alleged charge of seducing his housekeeper's daughter. He owns several valuable farms in DeWitt County. It is said he has "skipped out," fearing an indictment. The affair has caused great excitement in this county, as all the parties have been highly respected until now.

THANKSGIVING.

The Religiously Inclined Will Attend Church Service,

While the Worldly Minded Will Go to the Matinee.

Roast Turkey Dinners the Rule Throughout the City.

The President of the United States of America and the Governor of the State of Illinois having decreed it, to-day will be set apart for the giving of thanks by all who shall have succeeded in finding something to be thankful for, and for the eating of the toothsome turkey by all who have him to eat. Not all who eat will be thankful, and not all who are thankful will eat. Thanksgiving, like the rain, is in the habit of falling on the just and the unjust, the thankful and the unthankful, the contented and the grumblers, the gourmand "in fair round belly with good capon lined," and the poor devil with pinched face and a good deal of the "looped and windowed raggedness" which make up no uncommon picture of misery and wretchedness in the midst of plenty. Among the thankful there will be degrees of thankfulness. Some will bless their lucky stars for what they have and are, and others will manifest a sort of negative satisfaction for what they haven't got, and hug themselves with delight at the thought that they are not so badly off as they might be. Some will be thankful, some more thankful, and a few—perhaps a very few—most thankful. And among the latter will be found those wise and far-seeing creatures who refrain from gorging themselves and loading themselves up with various liquids associated with all popular ideas concerning the proper mode of celebrating the day. There will be those to whom the twelvemonth has brought a fair share of the good things of life; those to whom it has made no perceptible difference either one way or the other; those to whom the day and the period which it celebrates have brought nothing to justify anything like exuberance of feeling, but rather the reverse. The era of "booms" in various lines of business, however, has no doubt increased the average of individual prosperity, and, as compared with previous years for some time back, there should be more self-congratulation to the square inch than has been apparent for several Thanksgivings in the more recent past.

The celebration of the day among those inclined to celebrate will be much as it has been ever since it was ushered in along with the Puritans who invented it, but who, fortunately for their peace of mind, passed away before some of the more modern innovations set in. Aside from the

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE DAY,

by far the pleasantest among which will be the many joyous family reunions here and there, the house of God and the temple of the Muses will claim their share of the people who celebrate as those not without cause. Those whose feet incline into the way which leadeth to the sanctuary will find the necessary direction, in the following announcements of services in the churches:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Mr. McLaughlan will conduct the services at 11 o'clock at the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

Union services of the Jefferson Park, United, and Eighth Churches will be held at 11 o'clock in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Sermon by the Rev. F. L. Patton.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach at 11 o'clock in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues.

Union Thanksgiving services of the Langley Avenue Methodist, South Congregational, St. John's Reformed Episcopal, and Sixth Presbyterian will be held at the Sixth Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, of the St. John's Reformed Episcopal.

METHODIST.

Union services will be held in Grant Place Church at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Linebarger.

A Thanksgiving and musical entertainment will be given at 8 o'clock this evening in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The West Side Methodists will hold a union service at 10:30 o'clock in the Ada Street Church. Sermon by the Rev. A. C. George, of Centenary Church.

EPISCOPAL.

Thanksgiving services will be held at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, at 10:30 o'clock. The service will be choral, with appropriate anthems.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All Saints' parish, will preach and officiate at 10:30 o'clock at St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue.

The united services for Grace and Trinity will be held at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Clinton Locke.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Union services of the Union Park, Leavitt Street, and First Churches will be held at the latter, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. George H. Peeke.

The Rev. A. M. Bacon, pastor of the Baptist Church at Oak Park, will preach at the union services in the Congregational church of that place.

UNIVERSALIST.

Union services of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) and St. Paul's (Universalist) will be held in the latter, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Brooke Hereford and the Rev. Dr. Ryder.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. E. I. Galvin will preach at 11 o'clock in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Thanksgiving services will be held in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. The churches and their pastors who took part last year will unite in this Thanksgiving celebration. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. R. B. Pope, of Trinity M. E. Church.

BAPTISTS.

The Thanksgiving services of the West Side churches will be held at 11 o'clock with the Centennial Church, corner of Jackson and Lincoln streets. Sermon by the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, pastor of the Second Church.

JEWISH.

Services will be held on Thanksgiving-Day at the Michigan Avenue Temple, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Samuel Marks will officiate.

CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Chicago Avenue Church this evening. Besides the pastor, several prominent speakers will be present, and contribute to the interest of the meeting. The church is doing what it can to happify the poor families by sending them the comforts of life, and, to accomplish this, solicits donations of food, clothing, and fuel.

CATHOLIC.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated this morning at half-past 10 o'clock at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of State and Superior streets, by request of the Union Catholic Library Association.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The usual Thanksgiving doings will be had at the various charitable institutions, and, as usual, it will be one of the happiest days in the year to the inmates.

The Illinois Industrial School hopes to give a Thanksgiving dinner, and generous contributions for that purpose have been sent to the residence of Mrs. George B. Marsh, at 1828 Indiana avenue.

The ladies of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum beg that all persons who are generously inclined will send donations for the children's Thanksgiving dinner to that institution, 175 Burling street. Cast-off clothing and household articles are earnestly solicited.

The little ones of the Protestant Orphan Asylum are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner. Donations for the dinner will be thankfully received at the Asylum, 2228 Michigan avenue. All friends and others interested will be cordially welcomed if they choose to call during the day.

The Chicago Avenue Church is making an effort to carry comfort to and give occasion for thanksgiving in the houses of the poor. Contributions of flour, meat, groceries, provisions, or any other necessaries will be thankfully received and properly dispensed by the church. The door at the corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street will stand wide open all day to-day and to-morrow to receive the gifts of generous donors.

The ladies of the South End Flower Mission will keep open house in the Congregational Church on Drexel boulevard this afternoon and evening, at which time they wish all who are charitably disposed to bring fruits, jellies, and such other things as they feel disposed to give for distribution in the hospitals and charitable institutions in this city for Thanksgiving-Day. The evening will be specially devoted to social intercourse, with music and recitations, to which the ladies cordially invite the friends of the Flower Mission, and all who would become better acquainted with their work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ladies of the Olivet (colored) Baptist Church will give a Thanksgiving dinner to-day from 12 m. to 4 p. m., and in the evening at 9 o'clock there will be a leap-year wedding in the church.

A game of curling will be played at Lincoln Park from 12 to 4 o'clock, to which all curlers are invited.

Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief affords where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

An Alarming Scarcity of Coal Throughout the Northwest.

The Local Supply of Anthracite Equal to Fifty Days' Consumption.

Soft Coals in Light Stock, Owing to the Scarcity of Freight-Cars.

About 50,000 Tons of Anthracite Somewhere Afloat for This City.

Higher Prices for All Grades the Inevitable Result Very Soon.

Interviews with Leading Coal Dealers and Railroad Managers.

A SHORT SUPPLY.

The extreme cold weather of the present month, which has not been equaled in Chicago since 1855, has naturally led to an immediate increase in the demand for coal, and brought out pointedly and unpleasantly the fact of the insufficient supply at present on hand. This deficiency is most marked in the case of anthracite; but it is not as serious, however, because, large as is the quantity—750,000 tons—which this city takes, that constitutes but a small portion of the amount of coal consumed here. A careful estimate of the amount of anthracite now in Chicago shows a total of 150,000 tons, which is much less than is usual at this time of the year. The total daily output at present is over 3,000 tons. There is, therefore, on hand at present but enough for fifty days' supply. It is true that there are 40,000 tons or over between here and Buffalo, but it is not certain as yet how much of that will get through. A good deal undoubtedly will, but, on the other hand, the rush for coal will increase the daily demand much above 3,000 tons; so that, all things considered, the coal on hand will be exhausted by the middle of January. The prime cause of the failure to have a stock on hand has been the fact that there has been no coal at Buffalo. None has been taken there from the mines during the season. At one time, out of twenty-two vessels at Buffalo, twenty came back light because there was no coal for them. Nor has any coal come forward by rail since the middle of August, because the cars were all occupied in the transportation of other and more profitable merchandise. It has been impossible, even for persons who had contracts with railroads, to get cars. The freight of $1.75 a ton has not rewarded the railroads as well as the rates received on other articles. It so happened also that everybody here who intended to buy coal held back. The prices asked last year were extraordinarily low, and when, last summer, an advance was made on them, people thought that it could not be maintained, and therefore put off their orders until the last moment, expecting all the time that the price would go down, instead of which it has been steadily advancing. It is still impossible to get coal by rail, though it is expected that within a comparatively short time the demand for it will be such that cars can be obtained, but not at the rates which have been ruling during the season. At the low rates, rail transportation cost about 50 cents per ton more than water transportation. An advance in rail-freights will result in adding something more than the amount of that advance to the price of anthracite next month or the month after.

IN THE COUNTRY.

There are also complaints everywhere in the entire Northwest, as well as in Chicago, of a scarcity of soft coal, which is the principal fuel of this Western country. The bitterness and universality of the complaints is undoubtedly due to the sudden cold weather; but it recalls the fact that, at this moment, the consumption of soft coal is outrunning the capacity of the mines. The immense number of new settlements in the West, where wood is rarely used as fuel, and where coal has to be depended upon; the wonderful activity of all manufactures, and the general prosperity of the laboring classes, which has enabled them to burn two fires where hitherto they have burned one, has created a demand for soft coal which will, for the time, tax the capacity of the mines to meet. The calculations of all people as to the growth of the West, and of its demands upon them, have always fallen short of the reality. The mine-men, who have looked back upon many disastrous seasons, in making calculations for the demand for 1880-'81, never reckoned for any such extraordinary and abnormal development as now turns out to be the case. So little confidence was felt in the stability of the trade that the large La Salle mines have not been operated at all this year, but under the present stress there would seem to be no reason why they could not profitably resume. The result is, that, unless the mines are worked to their best capacity, and unless the railroads heartily coöperate with the mine men, there is danger of much suffering, not in Chicago, but throughout those broad prairies of the Northwest which look to Chicago as the distributing point of their fuel supply. From all points throughout the West come these complaints of a scarcity of fuel. Some of them are remote from here, like Council Bluffs, one of whose large dealers has had to come on here to see if he cannot expedite shipments. He needs thirty car-loads a day, and he has been receiving but four. It is impossible for him to get from the railroads the cars he needs. At Marshalltown and other points in Iowa there is a similar scarcity. At Utica and Mendota, near as they are to the Illinois mines, the fuel supply is practically exhausted; and at Decatur, on the Wabash, only forty miles from the Springfield mines, the people have been unable to get more than barely enough to keep their stoves running. At Palatine in this county they ran so thoroughly out of fuel that the school had to be closed until, by dint of extra exertions, some fuel was obtained. The quantity consumed in this city is hard to calculate, but it is enormous, one large establishment like the North Side Rolling-Mills using from 300 to 400 tons a day. There are many other establishments whose consumption though of course not as large is yet very great; while the railroads, which are continually adding to the number of their locomotives, are themselves immense consumers. For instance, there is a certain Illinois mine with a capacity of from 200 to 300 cars a day, and certain railroads consume from 60 to 70 per cent of that supply.

In view of the disastrous consequences of a scarcity of coal, both to the manufacturing interests of this city and the tens of thousands of emigrants scattered over the remote Northwest, our reporter yesterday went out to get information from the representatives of coal companies and the large dealers and the officers of the railroads which distribute the fuel.

THE RAILROADS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the managers of the leading railroads centering in this city yesterday to ascertain what they had to say regarding the reported coal famine in the West.

General Manager J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton, said he was not aware of any serious trouble on the line of his road. All demands for cars were promptly supplied both for local consumption and for the trade at Chicago. His road is now bringing to Chicago from the Braidwood coal fields over 250 cars of coal a day. This is all that is called for, but it would be able to haul even more with its present equipment. The Chicago & Alton is now hauling over 33 per cent more coal than at the same time last year. The early setting in of winter has had the effect of a creating a sudden heavy demand for coal. There was no possibility of a coal famine on the lines of the Alton, as the road would be able to supply all demands, nor would there be an advance in the price of coal, unless such advance was made by the dealers, for neither the miners nor the railroads had any idea of advancing prices or rates.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, said that his road was making special efforts to supply the demand for coal. They loaded 386 cars, amounting to 4,173 tons of coal, yesterday, and this is about the average amount hauled daily over his line. The same day last year only 279 cars with 4,464 tons of coal were loaded. Owing to the sudden advent of winter a very heavy demand for coal has been started. Up to a week or so ago there was no unusual heavy demand. The people considered the prices prevailing during the summer too high, and were waiting for lower rates. The cold weather has taken them by surprise, and now they all want their coal at once, and because they cannot all be supplied immediately the railroads are being accused of not furnishing cars. The trouble was not with the railroads at all, but was due to the fact that the demand for coal during the past year has greatly increased on account of the starting up of new industries, and there is not enough coal developed to meet all demands in a sudden emergency. Yet, there is not the least prospect of a coal famine in the West, and, if a few weeks of warm weather should now set in, coal will be a drug on the market. The complaints coming from Council Bluffs about a coal famine there were greatly exaggerated. His road was taking all the coal there it could, and there would be less complaint if the receivers would unload cars more promptly, but many of them take their time and allow cars to stand on the tracks for a week and more.

General Freight Agent E. P. Ripley, of the Burlington, submitted to THE TRIBUNE reporter a statement showing the amount of coal taken to Council Bluffs during the first two weeks in November. For the week ending Nov. 7 the following amounts of coal were taken to Council Bluffs by the various Western lines: Northwestern, 10 cars; Rock Island, 38 cars; Burlington, 33 cars; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 16 cars; and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 16 cars, or a total for the week of 113 cars. For the week ending Nov. 15 the following amounts were taken to the Bluffs: Northwestern, 11 cars; Rock Island, 32 cars; Burlington, 47 cars; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 47 cars; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 6 cars, or a total for the week of 143 cars.

During this week the coal shipments to Council Bluffs were still heavier, and as the demand at local points decreases the amount for Council Bluffs would increase.

Mr. Joseph F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, said soft coal cannot be stored to any practical good, as it slakes too much like lime, but nevertheless the coal-dealers in the country were much to blame for the present scarcity in coal. They do not order this coal until compelled to do so, and then they expect the railroads to deliver it to all of them at once. There have been but few cases of a want of coal at stations on the Illinois Central, either in Illinois or Iowa, and there shall be no suffering, no matter how severe the winter, if his road had to put every car it got into service. There have been no complaints, as far as he knew, in Iowa, and but very few in Illinois. He understood that there was considerable complaint in Minnesota, but he thought this would be but temporary. The sudden cold snap was the cause of all this trouble, and there need be no fear whatever of a coal famine in the West.

The representatives of the Northwestern said there is considerable scarcity of coal in Minnesota and the Northwest, but it is not the fault of the roads. The railroads were furnishing all the cars for coal they could spare, and as there was such a heavy demand in the immediate vicinity of the mines the orders cannot be filled at once, and even the road is temporarily discommoded by not getting all the coal it needs for its uses. But they think the trouble is but temporary, and in a few weeks there will be all the coal that is needed.

The officials of the Milwaukee & St. Paul give about the same reasons for the scarcity of coal in the Northwest as those stated above.

The roads running east from Chicago are not coal roads. They depend entirely upon the trunk lines in the East. Freight Agent Alexander Mackay, of the Michigan Central, said that there is much complaint because coal is not being brought here more freely from the Pennsylvania mines. The roads at this end have to depend upon their Eastern connections, whose lines lead to the mines. There is not an Eastern road in this city which has cars enough to do all the business. This is not because the roads have not sufficient rolling-stock, but because a large number of the cars of these roads are being used by the Eastern trunk lines in the transportation of grain. The large amounts of grain taken to New York lake ports by the lake lines has taxed the roads leading east from those points to their utmost capacity, and they used the cars of their Western connections in that business. Most of the lake business has now been disposed of, and the Eastern trunk lines will have to depend upon their Western connections for traffic. This will necessitate the return of the empty cars, and on their way back it will be an easy matter to load them with coal. Hence there are good prospects that the scarcity of Pennsylvania coal in this city will soon be over. The grain movement East is unusually heavy just now, and as all the cars used in this business cannot get much other return freight than coal, it is fair to presume that from this forward carboniferous fuel from the East will pour in in great quantities.

ROBERT LAW.

The reporter called on Robert Law, the largest dealer in anthracite, and asked him what stock was on hand.

"I have no means of knowing," he replied.

"Well, what do you think of the situation?"

"I don't want to talk about it."

"How do you account for the scarcity?"

"As to our stock, for two or three winters we have had more piled up than was needed. Last year we had nearly 100,000 tons, on account of the mild weather."

"You hadn't your usual quantity this year?"

"We prepared for an increase of 20 or 30 per cent; but the census showed 100,000 more people here than was expected; cold weather set in early; and we are not prepared to meet the demand."

"Have you any coal afloat?"

"Yes. That is one cause of the trouble. There are some 60,000 or 80,000 tons frozen up."

"Suppose that could be gotten here?"

"It would be a relief."

"Can you get it here?"

"No."

"Why not bring coal by rail?"

"We can't get one car where we need 100."

"What is the matter?"

"The railroad companies claim that the delay in unloading and the extra time it takes to pull here costs them more than the freight comes to."

"Is there as much coal at Buffalo as usual?"

"There is very little there."

"Is the shortage here due solely to the lack of transportation?"

"The cause of all this trouble is, that heretofore we have always begun to sell coal in May, June, and July, and replaced it three or four times in the season. This year no one began buying until September and October, either in the city or country, and the result was, when they began, everybody wanted coal at once. The supposition was that the price would go down. The consumers are responsible for the difficulty."

"What do you think of the outlook?"

"Somebody will freeze before spring."

"Will the price of coal go up?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Do you expect to get any more this year?"

"We don't know whether we will or not. We have 4,000 tons at the head of the lake. Some of our vessels have put back. We don't know where the others are."

"Are you shipping any coal?"

"We have to do it,—100 tons or so a day."

"Is the demand greater than usual?"

"Yes. Every laboring man has double the money he had a year ago."

"Have you tried to get cars?"

"Yes. We have had orders in for three months, but no attention is paid to them."

"What are you going to do?"

"I don't know. I think, when the proper time comes, the railroads will be forced to bring coal here."

"How long will your stock last?"

"We can clean it out in thirty days, if we let it go into the country."

"Will you do that?"

"I don't know. We are refusing orders, unless from customers we are under obligations to."

"How long will the present situation continue?"

"I am afraid it will last until the 1st of January."

"What can you do then?"

"I suppose the citizens, when they find out what is likely to ensue, will have influence enough with the railroads to compel them to bring coal to this city. If the companies would carry out their contracts with us we would have plenty of coal."

"Have they the cars to do it?"

"Yes; but I suppose it wouldn't pay them at the contract price."

ROBERT M. CHERRIE.

The reporter next dropped into the office of Robert M. Cherrie, the agent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, but he was not in, so the scribe interviewed Mr. Dolph, his representative.

"How is the stock of hard coal?"

"Very light; unusually so, as far as we are concerned."

"What is the cause of it?"

"Because we cannot get rail coal here."

"Are the companies short of cars?"

"Yes."

"What is the prospect of getting any?"

"I can hardly tell."

"Have you any coal afloat?"

"Yes,—about 8,000 tons."

"Will you get it this season?"

"I don't think so."

"Will there be any distress here on account of a lack of coal?"

"I don't know, as I am not positive as to the stock. I saw a man who had been all around, and he says the coal on hand won't last over two months."

"Will any come in in the meantime?"

"We are not likely to get much cargo coal, and, unless there is a change, not a great deal by rail."

"The price will be apt to advance?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"I can't tell. The price is pretty high now."

"Is there an unusual demand?"

"The demand seems to be unusual because we haven't the coal. If we could get cars from the East, it wouldn't take long to catch up."

"What is the prospect for getting them?"

"As to cars out from Chicago I know little, but the impression is that, when sending coal to Buffalo ceases, there will be more cars in the East."

"When will the sending to Buffalo stop?"

"They have stopped now."

"How long before you will know about the cars?"

"About the first of next month."

"Are you much behind on orders?"

"Yes—5,000 tons."

"Isn't that an unusual number?"

"Yes. Orders have been accumulating for the last two months on account of the cool snap and the difficulty of getting cars to ship West."

ALBERT L. SWEET.

"We never keep any stock," said Mr. Sweet, the Superintendent of the Wilmington Coal Company, "except enough to supply the railroad companies for a couple of months."

"How much are you receiving?"

"About 3,000 tons a day."

"Does that meet the demand?"

"No."

"How much short are you?"

"About 1,000 tons."

"What is the trouble?"

"We can't mine any more."

"Have you had no trouble about cars?"

"Yes, but that has been remedied, except on the Burlington Road, which runs to our Streator mine."

"Will the shortage continue?"

"No. At this time of the year the roads begin to take off their construction trains, and board up the cars and use them in the coal business. As soon as they get into the trade the difficulty will end."

"Will the Streator mine increase your supply?"

"Not very much. We are running about our full capacity now."

"Have you ever done so before?"

"Oh, yes, always in the winter; but this year a little earlier than usual."

"Where does the increased demand come from?"

"The Northwest, and largely from the manufactories in Chicago. And the railroads are using more coal on account of doing more business than ever before."

"You will be able to meet all demands?"

"Yes."

"But there is an absolute shortage?"

"Yes."

"How long is it likely to continue?"

"Probably not mere than fifteen or twenty days."

"Will the price of Wilmington go up?"

"Probably not. We usually put up the price 25 cents at this time of year. Coal is higher now than in 1879, when the price was based on panic times. We have been getting no profit since 1873."

"What is the situation as to other coals?"

"They are short, too."

"Will the dealers be able to get more?"

"I think so. They have been short of cars to bring coal from Ohio, but as grain is now going East and the cars would have to come back empty, I think the supply will be better from this time out."

"How about hard coal?"

"I don't think there will be any trouble."

"Are you posted as to it?"

"Yes. The yards are well filled, and I think dealers have their usual stocks; and they bring a great deal of hard coal here in the winter."

"Isn't the situation alarming?"

"I think not."

"Have you been obliged to refuse orders?"

"Oh, yes. We always do at this time of the year. We are never able to supply the demand. The difficulty is this: People in the country don't order until the first cold snap, and then everybody wants coal at once, and it is an utter impossibility for the coal companies to supply it in one day. When grain goes up everybody wants to ship and get the high price; and they curse the railroads because they don't keep enough rolling stock to handle all the products of the country in twenty-four hours. So it is with coal. People expect to get coal whenever they write to the city for it."

"There is an increased demand this year?"

"Yes."

"And it is due to what?"

"To the fact that the Northwest is filling up, and the railroads are doing from 25 to 50 per cent more business than last year. And manufacturers are all busy. Establishments here that haven't been open for two or three years are running, many of them night and day. One can't get anything made out of iron without begging for it."

"No one need be alarmed, however, about coal?"

"I think not. There will soon be plenty here. There is no difference in the situation from what it is every fall, except that there is a little larger demand. Winter set in rather suddenly, and that accounts for the depletion of the stocks."

"Have you heard of any distress on account of a lack of coal?"

"No."

"No one will be frozen to death from this cause?"

"I think not."

J. G. NIBLOCK.

"There is no stock of block here," said Mr. J. G. Niblock; "that is, the stock is probably 2,000 tons."

"Are you refusing orders?"

"Yes."

"Do you expect to get any more coal?"

"Transportation is very short. We are getting only ten cars a day."

"How many do you want?"

"We ought to have at least fifty."

"What will be the result of the shortage?"

"I don't know. A man from Kankakee who was in to-day said there wasn't a pound there. He begged for some, and offered any price, but we couldn't let him have any."

"Will the price go up?"

"Yes. We can get anything we ask. Other coals have gone up, and nobody has any stock."

"How long is the shortage likely to continue?"

"Until there are more cars."

"When will that be?"

"I don't know; but I think there will be a shortage all winter."

"How does the stock on hand compare with last year?"

"As to soft coal, there is not a tenth as much."

"How long will the stocks hold out?"

"Until the 1st of January."

"Then there will be trouble?"

"May be not. Some arrangement may be made with the railroad companies for cars, though at present the prospects are bad, owing to their immense traffic."

"The demand is larger than usual?"

"Much."

"Is that true of the whole West?"

"Yes. They usually get coal from the mines, but can't now, and they have nearly stripped the Chicago docks. The little here will probably be held for city consumption, and sold to the man who pays the best price."

HEDSTROM & CO.

"From general observation of the yards," said Mr. Pratt, of Hedstrom & Co., "I should say the stocks were very light."

"How do you account for it?"

"It is partly due to the fact of the high price early in the season, and, though coal was sold, there were no early deliveries. Ordinarily we have opportunities to clear the docks early in the year, and store the coal in the cellars of consumers. The result was we were unable to receive coal. Another trouble was the railroad blockade. We have been filling country orders from the docks,—a thing that has not been done to any considerable extent for several years,—but that business has been stopped for two or three months."

"Is the shortage apt to continue?"

"There will be no chance for receiving any considerable quantity of coal by water, but I can't tell what may be done by rail. We are getting more encouraging reports from the East, but cannot place much dependence upon them."

"There is a lack of cars?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"The movement of merchandise West is enormous—beyond all previous experience; and cars in which coal is ordinarily shipped West have been used to bring goods. Coal comes West in line cars which carry grain East. The companies carry coal at a rate a little in advance of the cost of bringing the empty cars back. The grain traffic East for two or three months has been light, and the result is that there are few line cars to send back, nothing like the number there usually is."

"Will the price of coal go up?"

"I can tell you better after the meeting of the Exchange Saturday. I don't know whether it will go up or not."

"Is there any way of increasing the supply?"

"None whatever. Everybody is doing his utmost to get coal forwarded by water and rail. We have agreed to pay $1,000 to pull two vessels through with 1,000 tons from Port Huron. We have a large number of vessels out."

"Have you any idea how much coal is afloat?"

"Somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000 tons."

"If that can be got here it would be a relief?"

"Quite a relief for a month or two. If we have a mild winter there will not be much suffering; but with a hard winter there will be a scarcity of coal and an advance in price."

"The present outlook is bad."

"It looks as if we should not get coal here in sufficient quantities to supply the demand."

"Is the demand this year larger than usual?"

"I hardly think so. The demand during the summer was not larger, but it may be the year through. Last year, on account of the very low price, the demand came earlier in the season than this year. I think it altogether probable that the consumption by Chicago dealers will be greater this year, but up to now the sales have not been larger."

W. P. REND.

"Our stock," said Col. William P. Rend, who handles more soft coal than any man west of the Alleghenies, "consists of about twenty cars, 250 tons."

"Were you ever so low before?"

"No. There is less coal in Chicago to-day than ever before."

"Have you any on the way?"

"Yes. We get fifty or sixty cars a day, but none of it goes into the yards."

"Can you get all the tranportation you need?"

"No. All the coal we receive comes in our own cars. We can't get a car from the railroad companies."

"You say all the dealers are short?"

"Yes; and they are having trouble in getting coal forward in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of their customers."

"What is the matter?"

"The railway companies haven't the cars to carry coal. All are taken up in transporting merchandise. Every railroad in the Northern States west of the Alleghenies is short of cars. The lumber interest is suffering proportionately with the coal interest from this cause."

"Is the demand for coal greater than usual?"

"Far greater."

"How do you account for it?"

"Increased consumption."

"Are the people burning more coal?"

"All the manufacturing establishments in Chicago are open, the railways are doing more business than ever before, laboring men are getting good wages and have two fires where they had had only one. Several new shops have been started here within a year. Some of the manufactories are running night and day and use up an enormous quantity of coal."

"What do you think of the outlook?"

"The railroads are building cars to take care of their new business, and in my judgment there will be in Chicago in a little while a sufficient quantity of coal to meet the requirements of the city and the country."

"Is the country short?"

"Yes. There is a scarcity of coal all over the West. We are sending a good deal to St. Paul and beyond."

"Will there be a further advance in the price?"

"I think not. October, November, and December are always the most active coal months. I think there will be an abundance here in January."

"How is it east of here?"

"There is a lack of coal. We ship largely to Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and have opportunities of understanding the real situation. Several blast-furnaces in Ohio have had to blow out or bank their fires in consequence of their inability to get fuel."

"How long will this state of things continue?"

"I think it will be over soon; and within a week or two everything will be running smoothly."

Paris Newspaper-Wit.

New York World.

They were discussing a young man whose manners left much to be desired. "He is a good deal of a blackguard," said a gentleman. "Well, I would hardly go so far as to say that," continued a lady; "but there is no denying that he is very badly brought up—at times."

Customer to grocer—"That Gruyere cheese of yours is too full of holes. I don't like it. Haven't you any other?" Grocer—"You don't seem to see that the more holes there are the more cheese it takes to make a pound." Customer—"I never thought of that. Give me two pounds—or, no, half a pound will do as well."

The tariff issue in politics: The duty on sugar has been repealed, and the author of the repealing bill remarks to a lady at whose house he is dining: "Your sex, madame, ought to be satisfied with the action of the Assembly, for sugar is a very important item in a housekeeper's budget." "Not in the least satisfied," replies the lady, warmly; "you might have had the decency to repeal it before the preserving season was over!"

A contemporary writer has recorded the elaborate scale of precedence that Talleyrand had constructed for employment at table, when he carved, a scale ranging from proud Duke down to plain gentleman, as follows:

1. "Monsieur le Duc, will your Grace do me the honor of accepting some of this beef?"
2. "Prince, shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?"
3. "Monsieur le Marquis, allow me the honor of offering you some beef?"
4. "Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the pleasure of sending you some beef?"
5. "Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?"
6. "Beef?"

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LETTER IN POST-OFFICE FOR Miss Grace Benton.

PERSONAL—MRS. A 61 TRIBUNE. NOTE RECEIVED too late. Address as before. DAWSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SEALSKIN CAP NOV. 23, GUNTHER, New York, maker. Liberal reward for return to H. L. KENDALL, 93 South Water-st.

LOST—POCKET-LOOK GOING FROM PARdridge's main store, State-st., to Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove cars. Name inside. Reward. Call at 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

LOST—SMALL, BLACK, ASTRACAN MUFF. Finder will be rewarded for returning it to 1637 Indiana-av.

STRAYED—FROM STONY ISLAND FARM, NEAR South Chicago, Nov. 22 (afternoon), one brown gelding, about 15½ hands high, weight about 1,050; good, round, stout-looking horse, full tail, right eye blemished; 5 years old. Also one rangy bay mare, 5 years old; hind feet white; feet all small; weight about 1,000; about 15 hands high. Both in good condition. Came towards city. Suitable reward for recovery. E. G. CLARK, Local Freight Office I. C. R. R., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal; and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other good securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities; lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

BEGIN TO-DAY AND INVEST YOUR SAVINGS safely and profitably. A rare chance to place small sums ($10 and upwards) where they will double yearly can be found by addressing G 27, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $100 TO $1,000, on furniture, machinery, horses, carriages, etc., without removal of the property. 59 and 60 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MERCHANDISE OF ANY description in sums from $500 to $50,000; also, entire stocks bought and spot cash paid. All business strictly confidential. Address G 49, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $800 FOR ONE YEAR on stock and fixtures of an established business worth $2,500. Business is free from incumbrance. Those who desire to loan on first-class security may address G 12, Tribune office, stating the interest wanted.

$1,000—WANTED VOUCHERS GOOD FOR paying assessment for widening State-st., between Harrison and Twelfth. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate at 7 per cent interest. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $5,000 and upwards at low interest. WINSTON & DAWES, 30 Ashland Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE MAN, WITH $1,000 CASH, CAN HEAR of opening where he can make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year in a square business. T, 148 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL SUPPLY STORE ON West Indiana-st., cheap for cash. Other business to attend to. Address G 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS in a live town. Room now occupied is well located and can be rented as long as wanted. Address DRUGS, Lock-Box 309, Kokomo, Ind.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AN A NO. 1 BAKERY COMplete, with or without route. Everything in good condition. Inquire at 128 North Market-st., or of ECKHART & SWAN, 66, 68, and 70 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND millinery business in a live city of 12,000; clean stock about $10,000, with a splendid run of custom; this is a splendid chance for the right parties; satisfactory reason for selling will be given. C 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILK ROUTE, WITH TEAM; PRICE $400; will exchange for personal property. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STORES AND BUSINESS CHANCES in great variety, $200 to $5,000. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HONEST MAN, WITH $300, TO TAKE entire charge of a first-class confectionery store; security given for money and $15 a week for services. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL STATIONERY store in the city; good location. Address G 63, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board, $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

241 OHIO-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM WITH first-class board for two gentlemen. References.

332 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny room for rent with board.

769 NORTH HALTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find board in private family.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

1426 WABASH-AV. (NEW NUMBER.)—TO rent a furnished room, large enough for four gentlemen.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT AND WELL furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen with wives.

1822 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. References, etc.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, OR LONGER IF found agreeable, for gentleman and wife in a strictly private family. Must be convenient to Madison-st. and Ashland-av. Best of references exchanged. Address B 910, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY LADY, PLEASANT HOME, $5 PER week; South Side. References given and required. Address G 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN board in a private family, centrally located on the North Side; would be permanent if suited, and might be willing to furnish room. Unexceptionable references given. Address, with full particulars and terms, F 44, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NORTH FORTY-fourth-st., 4 acres.
27x170, Michigan-av., near Jackson-st.
74x170, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
222 feet, Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
150x150, Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
200x125, Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av.
25x125, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
50x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
116x160, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
25, State-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
100x160, State-st., near Fifty-second-st.
42x160, Kimbark-av., near Stewart-av.
125x125, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
60x300, Drexel-boulevard, near Forty-sixth-st.
50x100, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
50 lots corner Western and Fullerton-avs.
40 lots, State, Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., corner Fifty-first-st.
20 lots, West Superior, Huron, and Erie-sts., near Ashland-av.
20 lots, School-st., near Fifty-fourth-st.
20 lots, Parkside Station, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
2-story brick house, North Oakley-st., near Walnut-st., $2,300.
88x125, South Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON THE NORTH Side, $40,000.
Fine brick residence, with wide lot, Prarie-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $40,000.
Good brick house, three stories and basement, North La Salle-st., $7,500.
Brick, brown-stone trimmings, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., $8,000.
Brick, two stories and basement, wide lot, Vernon-av., $7,500.
Octogon-front brick, two stories and basement, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., $5,000; a bargain.
Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, on fine corner, Monroe-st., $4,800; a great bargain.
A large list of fine and medium residences in each division of the city, including some good bargains.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 95 WASHINGton-st.:
SUPERIOR-ST.—Handsome house and 30-ft lot, in very choice location.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine octagon stone-front house, north of Eighteenth-st., $22,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house near Twenty-third-st., $18,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., $7,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Stone front house near Twenty-sixth-st., four rooms deep.
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—With lot 37x175 ft., brownstone house near Thirty-first-st., three rooms deep; Hyde Park trains and street-cars.

FOR SALE—
300 feet on Indiana-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
50 feet on Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., corner Sixty-second-st.
124 feet on Grand boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts.
100 feet on Indiana-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS LOT ON STATE-ST., east front, assessments paid, $1,500; a great bargain. The next lot is held at $2,500. One on State-st., near Thirty-third, $1,800; on five years' time. Two on State-st. and Boulevard, $650; 100 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st., $30 per foot. When I advertise I mean business, and have been in this business in Chicago for 26 years. PETER SHIMP, 2335 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence on Indiana-av., south-east corner of street; parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on main floor. All the latest improvements. Lot 26x160. Possession at once. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—COZY COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, on Lincoln-av. (paved), three blocks from the Park; all improvements; terms easy. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 884 (OLD NUMBER) COTTAGE Grove-av., just north of Thirty-ninth-st., the two-story frame store, with rooms above, known as Willard's Pharmacy. A bargain for any one who can use the store in their business, and a good investment for any one. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MICHigan-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.; 198 feet deep; $160 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., each lot 25x165; can be had for $5,000 less than was offered for them last spring. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK BUILDING, RENTED to manufacturers, $25,000; rents for $3,000. Two good brick buildings on Milwaukee-av., paying 10 per cent net. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT head of Grand-boulevard, corner South Park-av., 15 rooms; never been occupied; can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SADE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Tracey-av., with house (rented for $100 a year), at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, on Calumet-av., northeast corner of Thirty-third-st., with 50-foot lot. We have orders to advance the price $500 if not sold soon. Possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—28X132 FEET ON LARRABEE-ST., near Wisconsin; will sell for $1,600 now; good farms in Wisconsin for sale or trade. FRICKE, 113 Randolph-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CORners on North Side, corner Clybourn-av. and Division-st., 168 feet, $125 per foot; very profitable investment for capitalists. W. C. FRICKE, 113 Randolph-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE, INDIANA-av. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts; 15 rooms; all the modern improvements, and thoroughly built; immediate possession. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—66 FEET BY 300 ON COTTAGE Grove-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. A bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—164 FEET ON RHODES-AV., CORNER Thirty-third-st., at $75 a foot. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY ON South Side, within half mile of Court-House. Inquire of JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 GRANT-PLACE, TWO BLOCKS to Lincoln Park, eight rooms, unfinished basement, bath, hot water, good lot. Can give possession now; $2,500. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON ASHLAND-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—198 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-second-st., $30 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PIECE OF BUSINESS property on good corner, West Side, $3,500; renting for $500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR the Pullman Palace-Car Company's immense manufacturing works. Other large establishments soon to follow. Urgent demand for stores of all kinds, boarding and eating houses, and all the business callings of a town.
Building lots, well located, for sale at low prices, on easy terms, and parties can visit the property by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24, Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers, on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—2,500 FEET ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, near Sixty-first-st., lying within 250 feet of station, at a great bargain; 100 feet leading avenue, corner Forty-first-st., at $40; 600 feet on leading avenue and Forty-fourth-st., at $30; 300 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., cheap; 80 acres at Pullman's shops at a great bargain. For particulars address B. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE UNIMPROVED PROPerty at Evanston and Lake Forest. Address G 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, NEAR Western-av. and the Wabash Railroad, $350 per acre cash. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; east front. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY real estate at the Chicago Real Estate Call Board, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., W. K. Nixon, Manager; Chandler & Co., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees. Entries can be made for the second public sale on Wednesday, Dec. 15. No charge for listing or advertising. All property to have an "upset" price below which it shall not be sold. An early entry is requested to insure proper examination and cataloguing. The services of George P. Gore & Co., the eminent auctioneers, are secured for this sale. Special inducements offered to regular real-estate agents. Sellers have advantage of ready sale under good competition. 5,000 catalogues to be distributed.

WANTED—HAVE $75,000 FOR INVESTMENT IN improved or vacant real estate; must be well located. Any real bargain will be taken immediately. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHEAP LOTS OF IMPROVED property on West Madison-st. for cash; must be from owner; no agents need apply. Address G 5, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GO TO STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., And see their immense stock of PIANOS AND ORGANS, Which can be bought at lower figures than any other goods of like quality in the West. Cash or installments. Pianos and organs to rent. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

THE POPULAR EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS. EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone has become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.
In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required.
500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

$800 FOR $190—A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVing the city must sell their $800 piano for $190; stool and box for shipping. Call to-day or to-morrow at 730 West Madison-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—A LADY WISHES TO SELL HER solitaire diamond earrings; a great bargain. Address G 29, Tribune office.

50 CENTS PUTS YOUR WATCH OR CLOCK IN fine order. 63 East Kinzie-st. Second-hand watches wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$50 MADE PER WEEK BY selling an article well introduced and much needed in every family. Extra inducements offered energetic city canvassers. Call at MATTHEWS & HOLT'S, 75 Dearborn-st., from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Thursday and Friday.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARBORN-ST., new classes Monday evening, 7:30; Saturday, 10 a.m. Private lessons daily. Miss C. VINEYARD, teacher.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. GELDER'S, 1730 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 77 ARTESIAN-av., $20. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington & Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON THE West Side; new brown-stone, 12 rooms, ready Dec. 1, 38 Park-av.; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY at Gage Bros. & Co.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—WEST Washington-st., brick house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, stable, etc. Address G 24, Tribune.

TO RENT—$30—PART OF FRAME COTTAGE, 824 West Madison-st., corner Hoyne; four rooms, pantry, closets. Apply to Bookkeeper, 198 E. Madison.

TO RENT—185 PARK-AV., $35, NICE HOME, large yard. Gants' greatest Koff Kandy on earth; try it. Exchange Building.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LARGE lot, in good location on the South Side; $30 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN NORTH Division, eligibly located. GEO. H. BOZET, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, OR whole floor, at 1243 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; reasonable prices. Hotel Emery, Hubbart-court.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT FURNISHed rooms on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; private family; home comforts. Address G 8, Tribune.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FOUR HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for party of four gentlemen or for light housekeeping, in Giles, Bro. & Co.'s Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only. Apply at Room 10, or to janitor.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with bathroom, etc., attached, parlor floor. At 2912 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS. Second floor front, 15 Hubbard-court, corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HALL BED-ROOM, FURNISHED. NO. 18 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. Room 8, No. 157 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, FURnished; Michigan-av., near Lake-Front; suitable for gentlemen. G 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, cheap at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BED-room; South Side; private family. G 15, Tribune.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT FURnished front rooms for gentlemen only; second floor; private family of adults. References exchanged.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRteenth-st., two large elegantly-furnished rooms, without board.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV., PLEASant and nicely furnished front rooms. Inquire at Suite 8.

North Side.

TO RENT—108 DEARBORN-AV.—ONE LARGE and one small furnished front room; heated; bathroom attached.

TO RERT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and bedroom, and others; south front. 61 North State. Entrance 235 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WITH HOT AND cold water; also hall room. At 43 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT 273 ERIE-ST., FRONT PARLOR, unfurnished, with closet off; also rooms on third floor, furnished, suitable for gentlemen.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEAR WEST MADISON-ST., NICE brick basement completely furnished for housekeeping; also parlor bed-room if desired. First-class place; rent reasonable. 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, FIRST AND SECOND floors in brick house 517 Western-av.; $10, upper floor 513 Western-av.; $8, rear upper floor 28 Fillmore-st.; $8, rear upper floor 24 Fillmore-st.; $11, the upper floor 435 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with every convenience. 53 South Curtis.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DANCING HALL—The first-class dancing hall known as the "Mistletoe," corner Wood and Lake-sts., to select parties and clubs. Apply to EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR COTTAGE OF about 7 rooms in first-class condition and location on West Side. Address G 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN QUIET office, second floor, or above if in building with elevator. Address G 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, UNFURnished house, suitable for two or three persons, situated between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., on Michigan-av. Address G. W. ROBERTS, 32 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY WILL SELL HER BEAUTIFUL AND high-bred trotting mare for $200; she cost $600 in Kentucky last spring; she is 5 years old, has flowing mane and tail, was sired by Blood's Blackhawk, dam by Downing's bay Messenger, second dam by Mambrino Chief, and sister in blood to the great Lady Thorn. This young mare is very promising; never had any training for speed, but she has shown her full mile in 2:41. She is a square trotter, pure gaited, fears nothing, and any lady can drive her. She is kind in all harness, and good under saddle. Owner has no use for her, and must sell her immediately. She is warranted sound and kind. Call at owner's residence, 382 Michigan-av., at any time.

A GENTLEMAN COMPELLED TO REDUCE his stock will sell his road-horse very cheap. He is 7 years old; a handsome bay; has full tail and mane; can trot fast; well broke in all harness, and good under saddle and safe for any lady to drive him; he was raised in Kentucky, sired by Almont, son of Alexander Abdallah; dam, the famous trotting mare Princess by Andrus' Hambletonian. Come and examine, and ride behind him, and get a bargain, as I must sell him this week. Call at private stable in rear of residence 1231 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AN ELEGANT ROCKY MOUNTAIN PURE WHITE bear robe will be sold less than half value; never been used; owner going South. Can be seen at private stable rear of residence 1231 Michigan-av.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE CUTTERS IN GREAT variety and low prices at P. L. SMITH & CO.'S, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 TWO-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new, 6 swell bodies, 11 Portland cutters, 20 beautiful wolf robes, and a large lot of horse-blankets and lap-robes; bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some price in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1 cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half-price. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FARMER HAS 3 LARGE MULES at No. 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A NOBBY PORTLAND CUTTER upholstered in crimson velvet, an elegant white robe, and a string of silver bells; will be sold for $95; cutter alone cost $75; the whole not used but two or three times. Address G 14, Tribune office.

HORSES TAKEN TO WINTER. BEST OF CARE and feed at reasonable prices. Apply to E. HIGGINS, 244 East Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN THE FINEST QUARters, 16 miles from the city; clay floors, dry yards for exercise, barn hay, stabled nights and stormy days. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Hinsdale, Ill.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 68 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ONE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—TWO SPANS OF CHEAP HORSES suitable for lumbering; must weigh 1,300 or more; will pay cash, and must have them this day. 249 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SOUND HORSE FOR DRIVing; must be quiet, used to city, and good traveler; also single harness, must be cheap for cash. Address X X, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A CAR-LOAD OF CHEAP horses suitable for farm use. 249 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS MAKE $5 TO $8 PER DAY SELLING the needle-threading thimble. $1.50 starts you. 63 East Kinzie-st., watchmaker.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The firm of SHEHAN & HEWSON is dissolved by mutual consent this 22d day of November, 1880. C. F. SHEHAN. J. S. HEWSON.

MY ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, VAPOR, RUSSIAN, and Turkish baths, Palmer House, are superior in ventilation, privacy, elegance, and cleanliness. Take only the best. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR-STORE, well located. Principals only. Answer giving full particulars. Address G 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND RESPONSIble parties, charge of a first-class retail shoe-store, to sell on commission. A1 security furnished. G 93, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in the manufacture of one of the most important agricultural implements ever invented. Secured by four patents. A fortune. For particulars, address F 27, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANDOLPH-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HAND writer in Railroad General Freight Office. State experience, rapidity, references, and salary expected. Address X, care of Carrier No. 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN MOLDER TO TAKE charge of our branch casting and general molding shop; must be a first-class molder, with experience in loam work, sober, and well recommended. Steady employment. DENNIS LONG & CO., Union Pipe Works, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, A GENERAL WORKman; must understand ordinary ruling and finishing; permanent situation for the right kind of a man. Address Mennonite Publishing Company, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—TYPE CASTERS, SETTER AND RUBber girls at Great Western Type-Foundry, 115 and 117 Fifth-av. The best ventilated and healthiest workrooms in this country.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COATMAKER. APPLY to PETER MILLER, 83 East Adams-st.

WANTED—SLATE-ROOFERS. W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker, willing to work in the country. Norwegian or Swede. Apply to CHARLES WENDELL & SONS, Room 4, 170 State-st.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER ON PEG WORK and repairing; must be a good workman. Apply at 72 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BARBER; PERmanent employment at $12 a week. Address immediately GEO. SAUERWEIN, 206 South Fifth-st., Springfield, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH at $2 per day; cheap fare to the work; 200 for railroad work at $1.50; free fare; 75 choppers, &c. CHRISTIAN & CO., 263 South Water-st. and 25 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; $2 per day and cheap tickets furnished. Also laborers for railroads, saw-mills, pineries, etc.; free fare to the work. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN. 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN OF ENERGY AND good executive ability to act as managers of departments in the sale of a new standard book; also an accomplished city canvasser to operate in Chicago. Address A. J. LAPPEUS, P.-O. Box 283, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COLORED BUTLER IN A PRIvate family; middle-aged man. Apply Friday at Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY of 17 or 18 as collector, to whom good salary will be paid. Must live with parents and be able to give best of references. Address G 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMANLY CANvassers to handle an article of great merit; no competition; $3 to $5 per day. 148 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR newspaper advertising. Apply at Room 17 Tribune Building from 10 to 12 o'clock Friday.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD TO DO errands in a store and to make himself generally useful. Must be intelligent and well recommended. Wages from $4 to $5. Apply at 236 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES AROUND A saloon at southeast corner Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE BOOK SALESMEN throughout the West on a new work specially suited to Western buyers. One man has taken 600, another 400 orders for it in advance of publication. Wholly new. Has no rivals. Unsurpassed as a Gift Book. Full information free. Address CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., Publishers, 163 and 165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—USHERS FOR HAVERLY'S THEatre. Apply at Box-Office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN TO SOLICIT ORDERS from parties who have steam boilers. A large commission will be given. Address EDWARD MUFF, Gray's Lane and Marshall Road, West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housekeeping; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; family of four; small house; wages, $4. Call at 655 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK. German or Scandinavian, at 2802 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress. City references required. Apply at 300 Superior-st.

WANTED—AT 4016 INDIANA-AV., AN EXPErienced girl for general housework; will pay good wages.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE; ONE WHO has had experience in taking care of children; will pay the best of wages to a competent person. Apply at 3206 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNTRY TOWNS to sell cheapest good tea imported, coffees, and baking powder. Agents with good references can obtain free samples, exclusive control, and good pay for the winter. Write quickly. Mention this paper. SAN FRANCISCO TEA CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER. Address, giving salary expected (which must be low at first) and reference, F 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARRIED LADY OR WIDOW, having a home, is desired to attend invalid lady near Union Park from 8 to 7:30 daily; bring lunch; permanent position; $3.50 per week. Address, with references, G 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT bookkeeper, correspondent, or copyist by a young man who can give the best of references. Address Box 153, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRY goods salesman. Address G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR bookkeeper. References or security to please. Salary can be stipulated according to ability. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper in some small wholesale house or assistant in a large house; has had some experience. References given. Address Y 701, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen lately arrived from Germany would like positions in a good business house. Address G 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, who is a good penman and bookkeeper; has correct habits and can furnish A No. 1 city or country references; a situation that will pay $40 to $50 per month; am conversant with the grain or lumber business. Address G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house where he may advance on his merits. Address G 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or in some good office to assist in writing where promptness and honesty will be required. I can assist in selling, and am a good penman; with first-class references. Salary no object for start. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER with a large experience. City and Philadelphia references. G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGgist, graduate, with 9 years' practical experience. Best references given. Address G 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER. CAN give good reference and do steam and gas fitting. F 51, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom (thorough) by an Englishman; not married. Good references. G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT man to take care of horses, carriages, harnesses; careful driver; good milker; understands furnaces; handy with tools; willing and obliging; best of references. Address G 91, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AS shorthand writer; capable of filling any position where such work is required. Unquestionable reference given. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO do janitor-work, tend a furnace, or any place where honesty, muscle, and industry are required. Good recommendations. Call at 54 La Salle-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 30 YEARS OF age to work in some wholesale house, or drive a delivery wagon, or do any kind of work for the winter. Address ANDERSON, Tribune office, or 513 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS old, just from the country; understands driving, care of horses, and milking; will make himself generally useful and work cheap. Call on or address 319 Elston-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or do general housework in private family. Good reference. Address G 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS; one as cook and the other for second work. Call at 9 Park-av. for two days. Private family preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS AMERican girl in boarding-house or general girl in private family; two years' reference. Call at 3436 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-CLASS cooks in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; city or country. 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to do general housework. Call 3241 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work, or general housework in a small private family. Apply to 134 Van Buren-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse capable of taking charge of a young baby; English Protestant; best of city references. Address G 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse to take charge of a baby at her residence, 137 Johnson-st., between Wright and Fourteenth.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as cashier or saleslady in some reliable firm. Call, or address Miss BURNHAM, 140 South Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A FULL SET of household furniture, stoves, and kitchen utensils; also, house to rent. Inquire at bakery, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., Hyde Park-av.

NATIONAL SOFA BED, AN ELEGANT PIECE of furniture and a comfortable, full-sized bed combined, at a reasonable price. Call and see it or send postal-card. National Sofa Bed Co., No. 623½ West Lake-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. D. Davis, of England, is at the Palmer.

William M. Van Horn, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

C. H. Barker, of Portland, Me., is at the Sherman.

Bishop J. L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Pacific.

J. M. Taussig, Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Robinson, of Sterling, Ill., are at the Tremont.

The Receiver of the Third National Bank is prepared to pay the ninth dividend to depositors.

A. B. Southard, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & New Albany Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Miss Maria Litta, Miss Hattie McLean, and Miss Von Elsler, Bloomington, Ill., are registered at the Pacific.

The writer of a letter signed "Poly Phemus" is requested to communicate his address, as a personal interview is desirable.

The local staff of The Tribune return their thanks to Mr. Thomas Foley for a cheerful reminder of "the day we celebrate."

Gen. N. A. Miles, the Indian fighter, who is understood to have been appointed Chief Signal Officer, passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington.

Among the New Yorkers at present in the city looking it over are ex-Gov. Hoffmann, John T. Agnew, John G. Davis, and Edward T. Hunt. They will leave for the East this evening.

The survivors of the old Mercantile Battery held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, and disposed of some routine matters in preparation for the annual meeting, which is to be held Dec. 12.

Maj. Bundy, of the New York *Evening Mail*, accompanied by his mother, arrived in this city yesterday, and will spend Thanksgiving week with Dr. C. W. Earle and family at their residence, No. 37 Park avenue.

John V. Farwell and Mr. A. J. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, went to Paris, Ill., to assist in holding a parlor conference, last evening, in the interests of the Paris Association.

Frank E. Morse, General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and George E. Merchant, General Superintendent of the Sioux City Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Palmer.

Col. M. V. Sheridan, the Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General, returned to duty at headquarters yesterday from New York, where he has been conducting Gen. Sheridan's case before the Warren Court of Inquiry.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 10 a. m., 22; 1 p. m., 21; 3 p. m., 20; 9 p. m., 18. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.93; 8 p. m., 30.00.

The Improvement Committee of the West Park Board held a private seance yesterday afternoon, from which reporters were religiously barred out, and accepted the bids of John Sackley and M. A. Schiller for the privilege of cutting this winter's ice-crops on Central and Humboldt Parks respectively. Sackley offered $550 for the privilege of harvesting the former, and Schiller $1,011 for what he could get from the latter. The bids for Douglas Park were all rejected, and new ones will be called for. The Committee's work is final, the Board having given it power to act.

Another pleasant entertainment was enjoyed by the railroad-men and their friends in the Kinzie Street Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A., corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. The room was well filled. The program included singing by Miss Alida Dean, Miss Julia Verity, Miss Vanarsdale, Mr. A. A. Olney, and Mr. Butcher, and recitations by Miss Dean, Miss Vanarsdale, and Mr. Thomas Lumas. At the close of the entertainment Mr. W. I. Midler, of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, presented the Secretary, William Cook, an elegant gold watch,—a gift from the Christian ladies who so nobly assist the Secretary in his work among the employés.

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Solon Humphreys, of New York, President of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad; Elijah Smith, of Boston, Vice-President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; Henry Swynner, of Philadelphia, Auditor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; J. J. Valentine, of San Francisco, Superintendent of Wells-Fargo Express Company; C. A. Swineford, of Baraboo, General Superintendent of the Baraboo Railroad; Robert Barry, of New York, Inspector of the Pullman Car Company; W. F. Merrill, of Peoria, General Superintendent of the Wabash Railroad; J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, President of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; and J. L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Vice-President of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The managers of the First Regiment fair are considering the question of continuing their enterprise during afternoons as well as evenings, with special reference to the accommodation of children. They also contemplate serving refreshments in the lower drill-hall, and hope to enlist a corps of ladies to manage this part of the enterprise. Business gentlemen intending to spend the evening with their families or friends at the Armory may save a long carriage ride by arranging to meet them there, as an ample substitute for "tea" will be spread. The evenings will be made specially attractive by fine music and special entertainments, which will vary every evening. The management has been somewhat criticised, by friends outside of the organization, for deciding not to charge admission to the fair, and it is barely possible that it may be convinced that it will be better to charge a small admission fee, in order the better to protect the friends and invited visitors of the regiment.

The Rev. C. A. Johnson, a colored lecturer, delivered a lecture last evening in Olivet Baptist Church before a small audience of colored persons, his subject being "Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, or West's Point's Mystery." He held that the facts showed that a gross outrage had been committed on the colored Cadet Whittaker through race prejudice, and declared that the colored man was the equal of his white brother. To show that the colored race was the very first in the liberal arts and sciences, he called the attention of his hearers to the ancient history of Africa, and cited history to prove how some of the blacks figured very prominently in the world's history as great leaders. When all was dark and barbarous in Europe and this great country was undiscovered there was light in Africa, and the liberal arts and sciences were known. He referred to those things to show that colored men had mastered and could master the liberal arts and sciences. The lecture was directed against race prejudice and the social restrictions placed upon the colored people.

The organization of the Mothers' Society was completed at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon, there being about twenty-five ladies present. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Thomas Wilce; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, Mrs. Willard Woodard, Mrs. H. N. Bishop, Mrs. J. S. Kirk, Mrs. David Goodwillie, Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. W. H. Aldrich; Secretary, Mrs. F. N. Trudell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Wilt; Treasurer, Mrs. James Kirk. Mrs. Trudell read a paper citing several cases of parental ignorance of duties to children, and pointing out the range of work to be attempted by the organization. Mrs. Chandler followed with some excellent suggestions on the same subject. She asserted that intemperance was growing rapidly among women, and claimed that one of the great causes of this state of affairs was the habit of young women following the theatre or concert by a visit to a restaurant where wine was frequently drank. She believed that mothers could learn but little of their purely maternal duties from men, and she wanted the chief topics discussed freely by the ladies themselves. Mrs. Sarah M. Mills, Mrs. J. M. Wadhams, Mrs. C. T. Wilt, and others made brief addresses, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

There has been what may be termed a cessation of hostilities between the rival students of Rush Medical and the Women's Medical Colleges, whose failure to dwell together in peace and unity and the bonds of brotherhood and sisterhood at clinic time was referred to in these columns a few days ago. This cessation of hostilities was not brought about by the students themselves, however, but by the Faculty of the two institutions and the County Hospital, who appear to recognize the need of the reform suggested by The Tribune, by appointing a joint committee to confer together over the subject, and to define, so that hereafter there will be no room for misunderstandings, the precise rights of the institutions in question, and, therefore, the rights of the students connected with them to participation in the clinics at the College Dispensary and the County Hospital. The particular clinic which has been made the occasion for most frequent outbreaks of hoodlumism on the part of the male students was postponed yesterday, and the lecture-room closed to the students of both colleges, in view of the pending negotiations and the great desirability of having matters properly and definitly settled before the experiment of co-education of the sexes is resumed. It is to be hoped, for the credit of both institutions, that the present "irrepressible conflict" will be permanently brought to an end in a few days.

THE CITY-HALL.

Five additional cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

The city offices will all be closed to-day, and the boys will give thanks and eat turkey.

Assistant-Treasurer Brenan yesterday presented each of the janitresses of the rookery with a turkey for their dinners to-day.

The city yesterday received $11,620 from water rents. There are only four days more in which a rebate of 10 per cent will be allowed.

A conference is called for to-morrow to settle the question of whether or not Sexton is to be allowed "extras" on the iron-work for the new City-Hall.

The work of revising the ordinances continues. Nothing was done yesterday of moment beyond reaching the conclusion not to present any part of the revision to the Council until the work is completed, which will take about two weeks yet.

Ald. Thompson will introduce an ordinance at the next meeting of the Council for macadamizing Ashland avenue from Lake street to Milwaukee avenue.

The Fire Marshal yesterday opened bids for furnishing the city with 6,000 feet of hose. The bids ranged from 70 cents to $1.05 per foot. No award was made.

The Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Benevolent Association were to have met yesterday afternoon, but a quorum could not be gotten, and nothing was done. They will meet Monday at 2 o'clock in the Controller's office.

The Sister of Charity who has been at the Small-Pox Hospital a week or more in a critical condition was yesterday reported to be out of danger. A great deal of interest has been felt in her case, from the fact that she contracted the disease in ministering to the wants of the suffering.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, to erect a two-story freight-house, 24x400 feet, on California avenue, to cost $12,000; and one to P. H. Rice, to erect a one-story addition, corner of Kinzie and Sangamon streets, to cost $3,000.

The Council has caused signs to be placed along Jackson street forbidding the passage of heavy teams, and complaint is being made about it. The city, it is claimed, has no right to exclude vehicles from any particular street, and those whom the order affects are greatly incensed, the fact being that the street in question is among the few in the West Division that are passable.

Commissioner Waller yesterday ordered certain improvements made in some of the offices in the rookery which he thinks will secure better ventilation. The real trouble is with the engineer of the building, who manages to always have the air too hot or too cold, and all of the unpleasant odors which have been complained of come from the filthy water-closets, to which attention has been repeatedly called, but without avail.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of an amended ordinance from the Illinois Central Railroad Company relating to the sale of the Lake-Front property. It was prompted by the announcement that he was not satisfied with the original ordinance, and upon a casual examination of it he said it covered his objections, but he would say nothing further on the subject. It is highly probable that the ordinance will be laid before the Council Monday.

The Finance Committee was in session yesterday and audited a large number of bills. Among those it did not audit was one presented by the bookkeeper of the Board of Education, amounting to $550, and in favor of certain gentlemen who appraised some school property. The bill was not itemized, and, furthermore, was presented with the suggestion that "You know the Committee has nothing to do with the School Fund," which tells the whole story. It is safe to say that the young man will be a little more meek the next time, and also that he will learn before the bill is paid that he was laboring under a delusion as to the power of the Committee in such matters.

THE MAYOR'S REFORMERS.

The shortage of the several Police Court Bailiffs, as shown by the Controller's books, is about as follows: North Side, $700; South Side, $1,500; and West Side about $1,200. These figures are not exact, of course, but as near as can be estimated under the circumstances. The Mayor was yesterday asked what he proposed to do about it, but would have very little to say, except that he proposed to await the result of the investigations now going on before taking any action. The reporter called his attention to the fact that the Controller had become so well satisfied that things were not as they should be that he refused to pay any of them their salaries for the past three months, but the only response that could be drawn from him was that he would straighten affairs out as soon as he could. There is no doubt that they will all be removed in the end.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Margaret Spearman, a dependent girl 10 years of age, was sent to the Industrial School at Evanston by the County Court yesterday.

The Sheriff served another writ of attachment yesterday against the Chicago Public Produce Exchange. The writ was in favor of Charles A. Winship, and was for $5,300.

Judge Williamson, Commissioners Albright and Ender, Sheriff Mann, and a number of the Representatives, elect have received their certificates from the County Clerk.

The marriage license clerk, duly grateful for the recent handsome increase made in his salary, is doing his best to earn his wages faithfully. Yesterday he issued fifty-eight licenses,—the largest number ever issued in a day in Cook County. Who says that Chicago will not have a million population in 1900?

It is reported that Sheriff Mann will announce his appointees to-day. Among those who it is said will be made Deputies are Emil Dietzsch, Constable Leibrandt, Frank Marshall, clerk in the County Clerk's office, and John L. Brennan, present Bailiff. It appears to be the impression that Conrad Folz will be Jailer.

Thirteen insane cases were tried in the County Court yesterday, of which eight were dismissed. Charles Zitzman, Charlotta Zuecher, Henry Schmidt, Mary Anderson, and Theodore J. Biggs were adjudged insane and paupers, and sent to the Jefferson Asylum. The most serious of the cases was that of Charles Zitzman, a young German not long in this country, whom the jury were obliged to visit in his cell in the jail. The paroxysms of the unfortunate man were terrible to view, and it needed but a very brief stay to convince the jury of his insanity. While he was being removed from the jail, previous to being transferred to the asylum, he made such a desperate struggle to get away that it took seven men to hold him.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service met yesterday. Schuster & Lamparter, contractors for gas-fitting in the new Court-House, submitted a bill of $416.70 for cost of extra-sized pipe, which was allowed. An estimate from the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company was referred to Architect Egan for adjustment. Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court, and Seth Hanchett, Clerk of the same Court, came before the Committee and requested that the rooms originally assigned for that Court be permanently set apart for it in the new Court-House. It was so ordered. An estimate of P. J. Sexton's for $74,659 was referred to the special committee appointed for the purpose of passing on Sexton's bills, and the Committee were requested to report their conclusions Saturday. The following bids were received for the vault fitting and other work of that character in the new Court-House: P. J. Sexton, $44,001; Clark & Raffen, $49,000; S. H. Harris, $49,918. The bids were referred to the full Board, and the Committee adjourned until Saturday at 2 p. m.

GOVERNMENT-BUILDING.

All the Government offices will be closed to-day.

The United States Sub-Treasury paid out $10,000 in gold and $9,000 in silver yesterday, and received $4,000 in silver.

Internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $36,507, of which sum $31,113 was collected as tax on spirits, $906 on beer, and $4,343 on cigars.

William Taussig, doing business on Fifth avenue, was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of selling tobacco leaf to cigar manufacturers without entering the sales in the Government book, as required by law. He was held in $1,000 to appear to-morrow morning for further examination.

Placards were conspicuous about the Post-Office yesterday containing the following Thanksgiving-Day announcement: "The Post-Office and stations will close at 10 a. m. for the day. Afternoon and night mails will close at that hour. One delivery and one collection will be made in the forenoon. Cashier's office, money-order, and registered-letter divisions will be closed the entire day."

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, 6 cases sewing-machines; H. Jackson, 6 cases wine; Grommes & Uhlrich, 3 cases cigars; F. Madlener, 5 casks wine (Muscatel); Charles R. Osborne & Co., 25 cases brandy (quarts); 5 cases brandy (pints); Field, Leiter & Co., 12 cases cotton and silk goods, 5 cases hosiery and cotton goods; A. W. Shearson, 1,000 bushels barley; Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, 575 bushels barley; J. V. Farwell & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; J. H. Rice, 1 case glass; Field, Leiter & Co., 24 packages dry goods; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch jewels. The collections were $4,984.

DR. RYDER.

HIS CALL TO NEW YORK.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, of this city, was visited yesterday evening by a Tribune reporter, who sought to ascertain further facts concerning his call to the pulpit of Dr. Chapin's church in New York City. The Doctor was found at home in his new residence, No. 326 Michigan avenue, and, with his usual geniality, expressed his readiness to impart any information which lay in his power.

"At the same time," he said, "as the matter at present stands there is not much to tell. The Tribune of this morning publishes about all that has been done in the affair. The call has been made, and it is now under my consideration."

"Have you any idea as to whether you will accept it or not?"

"I am to preach in New York next Sunday—morning and evening—to Dr. Chapin's congregation. I leave Chicago by to-morrow's 5:15 p. m. train for that purpose, and I expect to be back next Friday morning. My object in visiting New York is to familiarize myself more thoroughly with the situation so as to be better able to form an intelligent judgment."

"Then you are at present quite in doubt as to what your choice will be?"

"I have not formed an opinion yet. At the same time any one can see that I am thinking very seriously of the proposition, or else I would not go to New York to-morrow. I would say that I am as pleasantly situated as any clergyman can be. There is no reason why I should leave here; so to speak, it is a choice between two good things."

"Your departure from Chicago will sever many pleasant ties, Doctor?"

"It will. On the first day of January next I shall have been twenty-one years here; my pastorate will have attained its majority. I have many dear friends in this city, and, of course, parting from them will not be unattended with pain. All my property interests are here. I have only been in my new house a short time. I have not finished furnishing it in fact, some new pieces of furniture having come in only to-day, and all this, too, will have a tendency to detain me here. On the other hand, the church I am called to is a very prominent one, and New York is a very desirable place to live in."

"I suppose that your congregation are regretting the prospect of your departure?"

"That is a thing they could tell you about better than I could. Quite a number of them called upon me to-day, and if what they said represents the general feeling among them, they will, if it turns out that I leave them, share the sorrow I shall undoubtedly feel at the separation. It will be like going away from home to bid them good-by. I am New-England born, but my veins have become filled with Chicago blood. I like this Western life. I like Chicago with her thrift and energy; I like to be mixed up with it all. I like the hearty 'How are you?' style of the West, and I do not know but I shall miss it more than I now know if I return to the East. There are many considerations to be weighed before I decide the question. I shall give them all my full attention while I am gone. I am not going to be hasty about it; yet I shall reach a decision during my absence from Chicago, and I shall not divulge it until my return."

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. DR. MACINTOSH CALLED.

A meeting of the Society of the Second Presbyterian Church was held last evening to consider the question of calling a pastor, and especially to hear from a committee appointed at a late meeting to report upon the subject. About 150 persons were in attendance, embracing, very largely, the wealth and intelligence of the membership. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson was elected Moderator.

After the usual devotional exercises, the Committee, through its Chairman, John Crerar, submitted the following:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Church and Society Nov. 3, "to select a suitable minister of the Gospel to recommend to this Church and Society for their pastor," would report:

That they have carefully considered the duty devolving upon them; that, after making full inquiry, and availing themselves of the information the Session had obtained during the past five or six months since our late pastor left us, regarding possible candidates, have unanimously agreed to recommend the Rev. John S. MacIntosh as a good and suitable person to become pastor of the church.

The Committee would suggest some of the reasons that have led them to this conclusion: The almost unanimous expression of approval from those members of the Church and Society who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. MacIntosh when he preached in this church on the second Sabbath in October, and the strong recommendation and indorsement given him by one of the most eminent pastors in our land as to his piety, intelligence, and pulpit and pastoral qualities. These, combined with the age, voice, address, manners, and other qualities of Mr. MacIntosh, fit him, it is believed, in an eminent degree to become the useful and successful pastor of this church.

The Committee were informed by the Session that they had canvassed the country thoroughly to find an American-born and American-educated minister to present as the candidate for the pastoral office of the church, and on whom the church could unite, but had not been able to find the suitable person for the place who would or could be moved. Mr. MacIntosh, whom we recommend to you, is a native-born American of Scotch parentage and of Irish education, and this means a thoroughness of education that qualifies him to fill any pulpit in the land.

The Committee learn also that the helpful qualities or accomplishments of Mrs. MacIntosh, who leads in all good works in their present home and church, fits her preëminently for taking the lead in the various branches of woman's work in this church and congregation.

JOHN CRERAR,
R. T. LINCOLN,
T. B. CARTER,
G. C. BENTON,
DR. MERRIMAN,
H. M. BOICE,
JOHN P. MERRILL.

The report was accepted, whereupon Mr. Crerar read letters from George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, highly commending Mr. MacIntosh.

The Moderator then announced as the next order the settlement of the formal question of whether a minister should be called or not, which was decided in the affirmative.

Nominations for minister were then declared in order, and the report of the Committee came up on its adoption. Several spoke to the report, praising Mr. MacIntosh, among them John Forsythe, who had attended his church in Ireland, and who knew him and his family well. He believed that Mr. MacIntosh was the man wanted above all others, and in all the expressions there was not a dissenting voice.

The report was finally adopted, and Messrs. Crerar, Grover, and Carter were appointed a committee to prosecute the call of the reverend gentleman before the Presbytery here and also at Belfast, where he is now located. The Session and Trustees were authorized to sign the call and forward it, and also to pay the moving expenses of the gentleman if he should accept. His salary was fixed at $8,000 per year, payable quarterly, and steps were taken to at once inform him of the action of the church by cable.

Mr. MacIntosh is at present pastor of the Cooke Memorial Church, Belfast, Ireland, and preached very acceptably in the Second Church a few weeks ago for the first time. He made a decidedly favorable impression, and since then has been prevailed upon to accept a call to its pastorate. At first he gave the Committee no encouragement, but latterly they have been persuaded that he would accept, hence this action. In the meantime, however, he has received a call to the Second Church, Philadelphia, but the Committee are satisfied that he will prefer Chicago, and that if he determines to return to this country that he will come here. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, and, while born in Philadelphia, left there at an early age for his present home, where he graduated from Queen's College with the highest honors. He received his theological training in the Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Free Church College, and as a senior student at the University of Berlin. When licensed to preach he was at once secured by the congregation of Conner, County Antrim, the largest of the General Assembly. From this church he was taken to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast,—which position he now holds, and has held for the past thirteen years. He also occupies the honorable place of Chairman of the Assembly's Committee for the Promotion of the Gospel on the Continent of Europe, and is said to be a power in the Church in the Old World.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

DYER—RYDER.

The wedding of Miss Gertie Ryder, daughter of A. Ryder, Esq., and Mr. Walter C. Dyer, of this city, was solemnized in a quiet manner last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3016 Prairie avenue. Only the relatives and nearest friends of the bride and groom were present, and the ceremony was performed at half past 5 o'clock by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, pastor of Plymouth Church. The young couple were unattended save by Messrs. G. N. Stiles and J. C. Whitney, who acted as ushers. After the ceremony a supper was served, and during the evening there was an enjoyable reception. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will go East on a short wedding trip, and will make Chicago their home on their return.

A VERY ENJOYABLE PRIVATE RECEPTION

was given last evening at the residence of Mr. James M. Pyott, of the firm of Holmes, Pyott & Co., the well-known machinists, No. 289 South Ashland avenue, corner of Congress street. Mr. and Mrs. Pyott entertain with a true Scotch hospitality, and their receptions are always well attended by their many friends. The large parlors were thronged during the evening, and dancing to Hand's music was indulged in. Later in the evening a supper was served, which was heartily enjoyed. The guests did not disperse until a late hour.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The second of the series of receptions being given this year by the Second Regiment, I. N. G., came off yesterday evening at their armory, Nos. 155 and 157 Wabash avenue, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The attendance was larger than ever before, and the dancing, which began at 9 p. m., was kept up with spirit until an early hour this morning.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The wedding of Miss Lulu M. Bannister, of Evanston, and Mr. Irving Queal, of Ames, Ia., will be solemnized this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. H. M. Bannister, D. D., by whom the ceremony will be performed.

Thanksgiving services will be held to-day in St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. F. S. Jewell officiating.

At 11 a. m. to-day, in the Presbyterian Church, a union Thanksgiving service will be held. The Rev. A. W. Patton will preach the sermon, and music will be furnished by the united choirs.

The Indignant Candidate.

Galveston News.

It was on the afternoon of election day. A prominent candidate asked one of his strikers if he had voted an insane old negro who lived on the east end of Galveston Island.

"Yes, I voted him once, but the opposition gobbled him up afterward and voted him again."

"The scoundrels did, did they?" responded the candidate, with an outburst of virtuous indignation. "It's a fraud on the rights of the people to vote a crazy man more than once. I say, Bill, see if you can't recapture him and vote him a time or so more in Ward Number One. Something must be done to restore the purity of the ballot."

MATCH BONDS.

The Testimony for the Prosecution Nearly All In.

The Jurors Are Given a Chance to Eat Their Thanksgiving Dinners.

The trial of the first match-bond case—that against Hull, Keep, and the two Elliotts—was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court. Lucius S. Benton, a manufacturer of matches and match-making machinery, took the stand, and testified as to the character of the machinery and capacity of the factory at South Chicago. The machines, in his opinion, were capable of turning out 100 or 125 gross a day, though, with the corrugated splint machine in working order, the capacity could be increased to probably 200 gross.

JACOB BREMER,

recalled, testified to a conversation with Wheeler and Colehour after the match-factory burned down. He and Colehour asked Wheeler what he was going to do about matters, and reproached him with having inveigled them into signing a bond under the pretense that it was merely to guarantee the Government against the sale of unstamped matches. In answer to their questions, Wheeler said that they had gotten about $7,000 worth of stamps and intended to hold on to them until they got "a good ready," instead of squaring up with the Government, as witness and Colehour suggested they should do. Witness afterwards spoke to Hull about it, and Hull said the same thing, adding that the Democratic party was going to be elected sure, and then they would beat the Government anyhow. [Laughter.] At another time, only a few days ago in fact, Hull had cautioned him not to mention his (Hull's) name in connection with the preparation of the bond, etc., and Mr. Reed, in Asay's office, had declared that if Hull had been going around making this sort of statement it would play hell with his clients.

"That," shouted Mr. Reed, as he rose to his feet, "is an infernal lie, your Honor."

The Court admonished the witness that Mr. Reed wasn't on trial, and that what he might or might not have said was not testimony in the case.

GEN. MANN

testified to a conversation with Hull on the morning of March 20, 1879. The conversation occurred at his office in the County Building. Hull was there getting out a replevin bond with Richard D. Lenders as surety. On witness' expressing a wish to go down to the Recorder's office and look up the alleged property scheduled, Hull told him that that was unnecessary; that he had known Lenders a long time, and that he was the owner of the property, besides being worth some $8,000 in personal property: that he wanted the bond approved immediately, as the goods might pass beyond the Coroner's control. Finally, on the strength of Hull's assurances that Lenders was all right, witness accepted him on the bond, and the goods were seized. A short time afterwards witness had Lenders arrested on the charge of perjury. Hull appeared before him, and asked him not to be harsh with Lenders, adding that there was a good deal of money in the transaction, and they expected to get it out.

M. C. SPRINGER,

Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, testified to an interview with Wheeler just after the fire, in which Wheeler said he would turn over what stamps they had, provided there was no criminal prosecution. Witness also testified to a conversation after the fire, between Keep and Col. Grimeson about the balance of the old account, in which Keep said they would square up with the Government in a few days.

Graeme Stewart testified in regard to the desk-room occupied in the winter of 1879 by the Chicago Match Company at 33 Wabash avenue, over which J. P. Elliott presided. According to Elliott, Wheeler was the head of the Company.

H. C. BRAINARD,

of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., testified that he bought matches of the Chicago Match Company through T. P. Elliott. The purchases were as follows: Jan. 16, 1879, $316; March 4, 1879, $350; March 11, 1879, $177.50. The first and last bills were paid to T. P. Elliott and the second to one or the other of the Elliotts.

Deputy-Sheriff Potter testified to a seizure of the matches about the middle of March at a place of storage on Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge. Having seized the matches, he turned them over to Griggs, and they were then replevined and turned over to other parties. He saw T. P. Elliott in the transaction, a man who was understood to be his brother, Hull, and Wheeler.

GEORGE TAYLOR

testified to a conversation with Wheeler, who wanted a loan of $100, for which he offered to put up some stamps. This was in December, 1878, or January, 1879. The amount of the stamps was $105. The loan was returned, and another one made about a month afterwards, which was also duly returned.

Gen. Leake introduced the papers in the bankruptcy proceedings of "capitalists" Tracy D. Hull and Charles N. Wheeler. The date of the petition in bankruptcy was Aug. 30, 1878, and the two capitalists were represented as copartners, with a dearth of assets and a preponderance of liabilities.

EDWARD W. JOYCE,

of South Chicago, testified that about the 27th of January, 1879, W. S. Elliott called at his house and said Keep had recommended him and his boy for employment at the match factory. The other Elliott came for the boy, and afterwards for him. On the way to South Chicago he met Keep, who gave him what he called a transfer from him and Elliott to Wheeler, and told him that Griggs was to be put out. Witness asked what he should do in case Griggs refused to be put out peaceably, and Keep replied "Put him out anyhow, but don't kill him." He delivered the paper to Wheeler, who assumed possession. Griggs never came while he was there to his knowledge. Witness settled with W. S. Elliott about a week before the fire, and Elliott gave him a satchel full of stamps which he took to the factory and gave to T. P. Elliott. At another time, late in February, he got stamps from W. S. Elliott at Keep's office and took them to the factory. He also saw Keep in relation to taking charge of a boarding-house established near the factory for the benefit of the hands. Keep advised him not to do it, as the factory might not last long and the venture might prove an unfortunate one. He next came to the city about the 20th of February with a note from Wheeler to W. S. Elliott, who argued him into going ahead with the scheme, and who got $70 from Hull, according to his own statement, to buy furniture and start the boarding-house. He also went to Keep's office again, and got another lot of stamps from Keep himself. The boarding-house was started and run until the factory was burned down. After the fire W. S. Elliott paid him $5 for services. The factory came near burning down three times before that, but witness succeeded in putting the fires out, and told T. P. Elliott about them. He was rewarded for his pains by being told that Beers, the Superintendent, had said he was "too d——d particular."

On the cross-examination, Mr. Reed drew out the admission that Wheeler had cautioned the hands to exercise great care about the factory, and to sweep up the waste every night and burn it, so as to prevent a fire. Aside from Hull's giving Elliott $70 for the boarding-house, witness had no knowledge that he was in any way interested in the match factory.

Mr. Fuller drew out a rather more important admission,—one to the effect that witness had been behind the bars at Sing Sing for fifteen months, having been sentenced there for four years on the charge of assault and battery. Mr. Fuller was also very anxious to know if he had ever been arrested by one Buttle at Kenosha. The witness denied that he had ever been arrested at Kenosha by Buttle or any other man, and even Mr. Fuller's dramatic production of the aforesaid Buttle failed to phase him, the witness disclaiming all knowledge of Buttle, of Buttle's antecedents, and Buttle's past or present place of abode. He never met Mr. Keep on the elevator in the building where his office was and told him that he would testify against him in the match-bond case if he did not give him money to carry on the boarding-house; nor did he ask W. S. Elliott for $20, but sent an attorney to him. He did not ask T. P. Elliott for any money, and say that if he did not get it he would testify against him.

To Mr. Leake he explained that the attorney who went to W. S. Elliott and asked him for $20, had said something about the match-bond case coming up, and he said that he did not care a d—n if Joyce stood on the corner and sung a song about it.

GEORGE M. GRUMLEY

testified that he was in Keep's office in February or March, 1879, and saw a large package said to contain stamps being placed in the vault; he would not say certainly that it was prior to December, 1878.

William Jarmer gave evidence that he ran the split machine, and did not do any more work under Wheeler than under Griggs.

Joseph Jones testified that he did not cut off any more matches under Wheeler than under Griggs.

Jack Delaney swore that he did all the dipping under both Griggs and Wheeler.

Emanuel Dougherty, a Constable of South Chicago, was called to the stand, and, a question arising as to the admissibility of testimony relating to a conversation he had with William H. Colehour as to the latter's responsibility, the Court admitted it for the present. He went to Colehour to collect a debt, and the latter said he could not pay it then, and told him he would see him again. The witness knew nothing of the financial standing of Richard B. Lenders and Jacob Bremer.

Samuel Daniels swore that he had been in the Recorder's Office since 1868. He examined the affidavit made to a schedule of property by Richard B. Lenders in June, 1879. It included seventy lots in the Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago. Before the tract was subdivided Colehour, in 1870, placed an incumbrance on the property of $90,000, and the lots in question were covered by subsequent mortgages. Two of the lots were not owned by Lenders, two others were not deeded to him, and two were cut off by a Sheriff's sale on a judgment against Colehour. Lenders had given trust-deeds on the property amounting to $15,715.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Court said that, as the trial could not be concluded that evening, he would adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10:30 sharp, in order to give some of the jurors who lived out of the city time to take the evening trains and reach their homes.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"A Golden Game," now running at this theatre, is a comedy-drama about which we have heard a great deal, and which we are assured was received with much favor in San Francisco, New York, and other places. Mr. J. W. Shannon wrote it. He also personates the leading rôle in it. "A Golden Game" is in a prolog and three acts, tells a moderately interesting although an improbable story, occasionally exhibits clever constructive skill, has some good situations, is not particularly bright in its comedy, much of its sentiment is true, and much of it is strained and unnatural. In the prolog we find one *Bob Sampson* (Mr. George R. Edeson) a clerk in the employment of Strauss & Larkspur, of New York City, a firm shivering on the brink of bankruptcy. *Larkspur*, believing that the catastrophe is inevitable, is in the act of absconding with a satchel full of the valuables of the firm, when *Sampson* tries to prevent him. *Sampson* is left half dead on the floor, *Strauss* enters, discovers the robbery, and the curtain falls. Seventeen years are supposed to elapse between the prolog and the first act of the play proper, the action of which is laid in France. Here we find the daughter of *Strauss*, *Clara* (Miss Cora Tanner), chaperoned by her aunt, *Miss Plummer* (Miss Laura Le Claire). During the interval between the prolog and the first act, *Strauss* and his clerk, *Sampson*, are supposed to have gone to Australia, and to have amassed an enormous fortune. The daughter is here enjoying the money her father had made, and awaiting his arrival. He appears, accompanied by *Sampson*. They discover that two adventurers, alleged noblemen, are angling for *Clara*. From the aunt these spurious noblemen learn that the girl will give her consent to no man until she has seen her father. Thereupon one of the adventurers hits upon a scheme to catch the matrimonial prize. He tells *Strauss* of his dilema. *Strauss* agrees to represent himself as the girl's father and aid the adventurer—for a "consideration." The subsequent acts relate to the trapping of the fortune-hunter, his apprehension as a forger, the marriage of *Clara* to a husband after her own heart, and the satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties. Mr. George R. Edeson as *Sampson*, the blunt American, gives the neatest bit of acting in the performance. Mr. J. W. Shannon as the father is not particularly impressive in the strong scenes, neither is he in his touches of paternal feeling particularly sympathetic. Mr. Wilmot Eyre has a figure that might ravish the soul of a fashionable tailor, however feeble he may be as an actor. Mr. Charles Dade supplies a mild-mannered villain in the *Chevalier*. Miss Cora Tanner makes a pleasant character out of *Clara*, and Miss Laura Le Claire agreeably represents the part of *Miss Plummer*. The setting of the piece is not characterized with that care which should characterize any piece upon the stage of a first-class theatre.

THE OLYMPIC.

The variety troupe traveling under the management of Harry Miner and Pat Rooney is here, and large audiences are attendant upon every performance. The show is a good one,—large, varied, and including a number of well-known people in their particular lines of business. Among them are Miss Georgie Kane, Billy Carter, Lamont and Ducrow, the Daytons, E. C. Dunbar, the Milanese minstrel, Jeppe Delano, Morris and Fields, and the illustrious Pat Rooney himself, who "brings down the house" as none of his host of imitators can.

OUR THEATRES.

There will be matinée and evening performances at all our theatres to-day. At McVicker's "One Hundred Wives," the new American melodrama, will be represented, in which Miss Ada Gilman and De Wolf Hopper prominently figure. At Haverly's Leavitt's comic opera and burlesque troupe will appear in "La Fille du Tambour Major"; Willie Edouin and Miss Alice Atherton will give "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery"; and "A Golden Game," with Shannon and Edeson in the leading rôles, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera-House. Mortimer's Mysteries will form the entertainment at Hershey Hall, and the Pat Rooney variety combination will hold forth at the Olympic.

THE LITTA CONCERT.

One of the most attractive features of Thanksgiving will be the Litta concert, which takes place this evening at the Central Music-Hall. Upon this occasion this favorit vocalist will be assisted by Hattie McLean, alto; Harry Cleveland, tenor; B. H. Grove, basso; John Skelton, cornetist; Adolph Fischer, cellist; Edward Heimendahl, violinist; Louis Falk, organist; and the Liesegang-Heimendahl string quartet. The same company will also give two concerts on Saturday afternoon and evening of this week.

COLLEGE SOIREE.

A musical soirée will be given to-morrow evening at Kimball's piano-rooms by the students of the Musical College, with a very interesting program, in which the Misses Hattie Hitchcock, Zulu Goodman, Mollie Prindiville, Clara Davis, Blanche Sargeant, and Mrs. L. B. Smith, assisted by Messrs. Heimendahl, Liesegang, and Dr. Ziegfeld, will take part.

ABBEY'S CHANCES.

Various statements have appeared from time to time in the newspapers relative to the contract between Manager Abbey and Sarah Bernhardt. All these statements are, according to a New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, untrue, and he proceeds to recite the terms of the agreement. He says:

All the previous reports on the subject mention a definit sum. The real basis of the contract is a division of receipts. Bernhardt receives one-third of the gross receipts at all her performances, and Abbey keeps two-thirds, out of which he must pay the supporting company and other expenses. If the matter rested there, Abbey would have run small risk of disaster; but, by a highly important clause, he agrees that, if her third of the receipts at any performance, falls below $500, he will make good the deficiency. The amount of the guarantee fund deposited in Paris was $50,000, or the stipulated $300 for each of the 100 performances covered by the contract. Thus, the exacting Sarah was practically paid in advance a sum equal to what she could earn at home in five years, and had the probability of getting considerably more. This wos a jump for life or death by Abbey. Although he had for several years been a prosperous manager, he had no such capital as was required to put this big venture through with financial comfort. He had taken across the water enough money to make a first deposit of $5,000, and this he left, with a promise that the $45,000 should be there before the time came for her to sail. How was he to get it? Here came in a commendable bit of shrewdness. If he was compelled to deposit a guarantee fund in Paris, why shouldn't those out-of-town managers who desired to bring Bernhardt to their theatres make such a fund in New York? That was the way he solved the problem. It is said that he borrowed a few thousands, for the cost of bringing over the company was great; but the stress was soon relieved by the early sale of boxes and seats. The financial management has been excellent throughout; but it would not have been possible if Abbey had not possessed a sound reputation for probity. Other managers in dealing with him knew that, if they lost by the speculation, it would not be through any failure on his part to do his best. Abbey has no partners, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It has been published that Andrew J. Dam, Samuel Colville, T. Henry French, Albert Weber, Henry Rullmann, and others, were members of a syndicate formed by Abbey. Such is not the case, and this denial is not made from Abbey, but by the gentlemen named.

Weber and Rullmann are connected with Abbey only by a side venture. They have paid $10,000 cash down for the exclusive privilege of selling books of the play in the theatres where Bernhardt acts, one-third of the money going to the actress. This is deemed too much, and it is probable that they will not clear a great deal, though Rullmann is an old and shrewd hand at the libretto business. Weber is the piano manufacturer, and gets a compensation in being the only advertiser admitted to the pages of the books. Sarony, the photographer, paid $1,500 for the sole right to make portraits of Bernhardt; but Abbey receives none of that. Sarony says he has already got his money back, the sales of the photographs, especially large and high-priced ones, being large all over the country.

ABBEY'S PROSPECTS

are bright for clearing $100,000. His profit on the first week of six performances was $10,000. The receipts on the first night were $6,200. These figures are exact, as the writer happens to know. A close estimate of the rest of the week is as follows: Tuesday, $4,000; Wednesday, $3,000; Thursday, $3,500; Friday, $4,500; Saturday, $5,000, making an aggregate of $26,200. Of this Bernhardt would get $8,733. The second week starts well, the receipts last evening reaching $5,000. But these figures do not represent much, if any, more than two-thirds what the audiences pay, for the tickets are largely procured through speculators. The box-office price is $3 for an orchestra chair; but for choice ones the purchaser must go to a hotel ticket-stand, and pay an extra charge, or take his chance with the speculators on the sidewalk at night. In the latter case he may have to pay $10 if the rush is great, or he may, by waiting until a few minutes after 8, find a man with a few seats left on his hands, and glad to get rid of them at regular rates, or even less. It is easy to say, but difficult to prove, that Abbey has a share in the ticket speculation.

The speculators buy in lots of ten tickets, and could not be thwarted if the attempt was made. Tyson, who has the news-stand at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is the heaviest operator. He has sold a hundred seats every day thus far, beside doing something with boxes, and in the first week cleared over $1,500. Rullmann is believed to have done a still larger business. Jonas, the Astor House newsman, is making $50 a day, and half a dozen are profiting from $10 to $25.

Six managers were counted by the reporters who described the reception of Bernhardt. All but two were regular assistants of Abbey in the conduct of his two theatres here. A fifth was Frederick Schwab, who was formerly Neilson's manager, and has been acting for Abbey in the Bernhardt affair. He receives a salary and a percentage on the profits. A sixth was the London Henry C. Jarrett, known among theatrical folks as Bismarck, by reason of his diplomatic ability. He is not the Henry C. Jarrett known to the American public in the show business. He represents Bernhardt, and is always with her, except when she sleeps. When she is at rehearsal he sits in a chair beside the prompter. When she gives a reception, she leans on his arm. When she talks with a visitor who can't use French, he acts as interpreter. When she rides out, he is in the seat with her. It is understood that he gets a percentage of her receipts. He is a gray-haired, white-whiskered, solid-looking man, with none of the distinguishing marks of a showman. He says that Bernhardt is not mercenary. If, by that, he means that she spends money lavishly, he undoubtedly tells the truth. Aimée, for example, was grasping to the last degree. If she couldn't get money from a man in any other way, she would invite him to a game of poker, and her play was so strong that she would usually clean him out. But Bernhardt is careless of cash. She does not bulldoze Abbey, by the way. He is not the kind of a man to tremble at the word of his star, even if she does cost him $8,000 a week. His nerve is shown by the collossal job he undertook in bringing her here, and nobody will begrudge him the fortune he seems sure to realize.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Anna Dickinson has been reading her "Aurelean" in Philadelphia, and Forney's *Progress* sings her praises in this fashion: "She revives the old days of the improvisatrice, of Sappho and of Aspasia. Before her the great luminaries of the past pale and fade. While such stars as Mrs. Siddons, Fanny Kemble, and Charlotte Cushman only struck the loud earth breathless by repeating in their own unexceptionable manner the compositions of others, she sings in her sweet voice the creations coined from the precious metal of her own brain."

The New York *Sun* says that the theatrical season of 1881 in that city will witness a new Wallack's Theatre at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street. The plot of ground secured has been leased for sixty-six years. It is about 150 feet square, and extends from the Grand Hotel on Broadway to the corner of Thirtieth street, and down Thirtieth street to include the two brown-stone front dwelling houses now there, which will be torn down to make room for the new building. The other buildings on the property are of little value. The work of demolition will begin immediately.

Another instance of correctness and value of opinion formed on hearsay and presented as authoritative, has been furnished by Joseph Hatton, an English journalist, who has recently been giving readings in New York. One afternoon, before a fashionable audience in the Madison-Square Theatre, he read a dramatic sketch of his own, entitled "The Queen of Bohemia," the hero of which, a clergyman's son, passes through San Francisco, "a city," says Mr. Hatton, "every inhabitant of which ought to be watched by two policemen and one minister of the Gospel." Had Mr. Hatton spoken from personal observation he would never have perpetrated such an absurdity. San Francisco, sir, instead of being a city where a man has to be watched by two policemen and a minister of the Gospel, is that remarkable place where one minister of the Gospel has to be watched by every policeman on the force.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

On Sunday last a consignment of Nautch girls and jugglers from India reached New York. They will appear in a spectacular piece to follow "Needles and Pins" at Daly's. The Nautch girls are the first ever seen in this country. In conversation with a *World* reporter Mr. French, who brings them here, said there were five Nautch dancers. "Shahajan is 18. She is the darkest in complexion, but is famous in India for her beauty. She is not only the first of Nautch dancers, exquisit in her motions, but has a very sweet voice. Bhooribai is 26 years old, and is also an accomplished dancer. These two never appeared in theatrical performances, which are condemned by Mahometans, but only at social and religious festivals. The other Nautch dancers are Vagixrbai aged 14; Oomdabai, aged 12; and Ala Bunda, aged 15. They have a warm, olive skin, and their small but lithe figures are very pretty, especially in the graceful movements of the dance, which, accompanied by singing, are made to express the various sentiments, whether of love or religion. Sometimes the dances are comic, the imitation of a railroad train being very faithful and amusing." "How are they dressed when dancing?" asked the reporter. "In this country their costumes might be thought immodest, but they are not so according to the customs of their country. They wear satin vests, or rather scarfs which cross from the shoulders downward and are tied behind, leaving the throat and waist bare. They wear satin trousers, and over all is thrown a cloak or cloud of a gauzy material. The feet are bare, but their toes are ornamented with rings of pearls which are also worn in the ears and on both sides of the nose. Sometimes rings are worn in the centre of the nose, hanging down in front of the mouth. Anklets of silver with pearl ornaments are also frequently worn. Diamonds are not esteemed in India and are rarely seen."

The New York *Sun* culls some more beautiful and sweetly sad extracts from recent dramatic criticisms in the New York *Tribune*. Here they are: "The persons in this strange world who suffer the most bitterly are those (like Obermann, for example, or like Byron) whose natures are based upon such exquisit goodness and spiritual refinement that they live in perpetual and hopeless remorse for the fiery passion and sensuous taint which is the baser part of them." "All through it runs one sympathetic theme, which, no matter who enacts the victim, is ever a sure passport to the popular heart. That theme is the best of beauty in the worst of distress; woman, whose natural sphere is the sanctuary of home, in the sweet and gentle atmosphere of affection, cast forth from that safe haven, and dashed to pieces on the rocks of sin and sorrow!" "Well might the great moralist exclaim—as he contemplated the irremediable ills and entanglements that spring out of ancestral bias, untoward circumstance, mistaken impulse, and irretrievable errors of conduct—'What should we do without fire and death?'" "The physical purity of the womanhood, beneath all the sin, is such as truly may be said—in its effect upon imagination—to blend the child and the saint; and yet there is a certain sensuousness and mournful blight over it, which just sufficiently mars the whole personality and makes it a spectacle for pity and for tears, not less than for the tenderest protective interest. It is the white rose, just touched with the staining finger of decay; it is the last glow of summer twilight, just fading into gloom, while the wind of evening murmurs in the leaves that everlasting wail of sorrow which breathes round all the world."

TREMENDOUS STRIDES.

And Yet Has but Little More than Commenced the Work of Improvement.

The Baltimore & Ohio has the past summer and fall made tremendous strides in enterprise. It stands to-day one of the best, if not indeed the best, equipped railroad line on the Continent. The only route between the East and the West via Washington. All its trains run through the National Capital. It has made special arrangements for the accommodation of the travel which will set in in that direction early next month. Congress meets on the 6th, and as the 5:15 p. m. train on the Baltimore & Ohio reaches Washington an entire night in advance of the 5:15 p. m. trains on other lines—and all Chicago lines run 5:15 p. m. trains—preparations have been made for the accommodation of the immense volume of travel. The new Baltimore & Ohio sleepers are attached to this train, and they are certainly models of exquisite taste and rare workmanship. Novel in design, remarkably commodious, and possessing not a few improvements which other cars do not, they are a relief to the eye and most luxurious to the body. An improvement in these cars which lovers of the fragrant weed will not be slow to appreciate is the unusually large smoking apartment. It is very roomy, accommodating three or four times the number usually provided for in such apartments, and is fitted up with every care for the comfort of smokers. The cars of the new dining-car line, which is to run in and out of this city on the Baltimore & Ohio, are receiving their finishing touches, and will be attached to the 5:15 p. m. train. The new time-schedule of the road went into effect on Sunday last, and there are now three through trains between Chicago and the East daily.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

The forthcoming number of the *Sanitary Engineer* will contain the report of the Committee appointed by the National Board of Trade to award prizes for the best act or acts, accompanied by an essay, designed to prevent injurious adulteration of food, and to regulate its sale without imposing unnecessary burdens upon commerce. The authors of the three successful prize essays are as follows: No. 1, G. W. Wigner, F. C. S., London; No. 2, Vernon M. Davis, New York City; No. 3, William H. Newell, M. D., Jersey City Heights, N. J. The Committee also recommend the printing of the essay by O. W. Wright, M. D., Health Officer at Milwaukee, and the remarks submitted by Albert B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich. The Committee, in the course of some remarks appended to the report, express their gratification at finding that none of the essayists produce any definit or satisfactory evidence as to the wide-spread existence of food adulterations dangerous to life and health in this country. The absence of such evidence, together with the corroborative results of numerous chemical analyses, satisfy the Committee that none of the stable articles of food or drink are so commonly adulterated as to be dangerous to health or life, the dangerous adulterations appearing in the form of poisonous colors or coloring matters, and even these are rare. The question of food adulteration, in the Committee's opinion, should therefore be considered from the standpoint of commercial interest rather than from the sanitary point of view, and the main objects of legislation upon this subject should be to prevent deception, to furnish to the public authoritative information, and to nullify the operations of ignorant and sensational alarmists, who damage the business interests of the country quite as much as do the evils of which they complain. The Committee further believes there is more danger from adulterated drugs than from adulterated food, and that any legislation which deals with one should deal with the other. The report favors Boards of Health in every State; opposes excessive penalties and fees or moieties to informers, and advocates both State and National laws in dealing with the question, the former to deal with the subject in the individual State, and the latter with adulterated articles imported into the country or passing from one State to another. In conclusion, the Committee announce their intention to prepare and submit to the President of the National Board of Trade as soon as possible, drafts of acts prepared in accordance with the general principles stated.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

People wanting fine carriages and sleighs will find Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Co. ready to receive them until 2 p. m. to-day.

Don't Die on the Premises.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. 15c. boxes.

Twenty-five cents is not a fortune, yet it buys Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which never fails to cure.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—McBROOM—Wednesday m[illegible]ing, at [illegible] o'clock, by the Rev. E. George, of Centenary Church, Mr. James C. Miller, of Keith Bros., and Miss Lola A. McBroom.

DEATHS.

ELLICOTT—At her residence, corner Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Nov. 24, Mrs. Jessie R. Ellicott, wife of Joseph R. Ellicott and daughter of Justice G. L. Ford, of Hyde Park, aged 18 years 4 months and 18 days.

Funeral Friday, Nov. 26, at the South Congregational Church, corner Drexel-boulevard and Fortieth-st., at 2 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

DENNIS—In this city, Nov. 23, 1880, Mrs. Anna Dennis, aged 84 years, mother of Paul Dennis, Esq.

Funeral from Oakland House Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 7 p. m. Remains to be interred in the "Friends' Burying Ground," at Fredericktown, O.

DOYLE—Nov. 24, Cathern, beloved wife of Michael Doyle, at her late residence, 5 East Erie-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

OSGOOD—Nov. 24, Faith, beloved daughter of Edwin and Annie Osgood, aged 1 month.

ROSS—The funeral of T. W. Henry Ross will take place from 539 North Franklin-st. at 9:30 to-day, by carriages to Calvary.

DOYLE—Nov. 24, Katharine Doyle, aged 38 years, beloved wife of Michael Doyle.

Funeral from residence No. 5 East Erie-st. Friday, 26th, at 10 o'clock, to Holy Name Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. T. HEMINGWAY WILL CONDUCT THE noonday prayer-meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall, 150 Madison-st.

THERE WILL BE A TEMPERANCE MASS-meeting in Farwell Hall to-night. Geo. W. Bain will speak. The Chicago Ladies' Quartet will sing. Admission free.

THE REGULAR DRILL OF COMPANY K, FIRST Regiment, will take place Friday night, instead of Thursday, this week. Every member is expected to be present.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U. will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in Room 4, 148 Madison-st. All friends of temperance are cordially invited to be present.

LOTTERY DRAWINGS.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the Term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS have always taken place monthly. It has never scaled or postponed. Look at the following distribution, made at the GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which has always taken place the

127th GRAND MONTHLY
and the
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

at New Orleans, Tuesday, December 14, under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000	[illegible]
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	[illegible]
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	[illegible]
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	[illegible]
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	[illegible]
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	[illegible]
50 PRIZES OF	500	[illegible]
100 PRIZES OF	300	[illegible]
200 PRIZES OF	200	[illegible]
600 PRIZES OF	100	[illegible]
10,000 PRIZES OF	10	[illegible]
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation prizes of	$200	[illegible]
100 Approximation prizes of	100	[illegible]
100 Approximation prizes of	75	[illegible]
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		[illegible]

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.,
GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va.,
Commissioners.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or same person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or MURRAY & CO.,
137 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

By GO-AGAIN & REV-EL,
Cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

Ingrain and Brussels CARPETS,
Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Desks, Show Cases,
Etc., etc., in immense quantities,
For sale cheap at
GO-AGAIN & REV-EL'S,
191, 193, 195, and 197 Randolph-st.,
Corner Fifth-av.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
General Auctioneers, Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURS AT AUCTION!
At 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Friday, Nov. 26, at 10 a.m.,
We will sell a fine collection of Furs, consisting of
Seal Sacques, Ladies' Fur-lined Silk Circulars, English Lustred Genuine Seal Muffs and Boas, Gents' real Seal Caps, Gloves, etc. Children's Goods. Fur Trimmings of all kinds. Sleigh Robes in great variety, including Bear, Wolf, Spanish Lama, etc., etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

SNOW-FLAKE CORN.

SNOW FLAKE — Wichelman's Snow-Flake Corn
Is a MOST DELIGHTFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD. For sale by all grocers in the United States and England. Try it. Factory, 36 and 38 River-st., Chicago.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS
E. H. Sargent,
125 State-st., Chicago.

CANDY.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suited to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,

130 La Salle-st.

ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

E. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CURTIS.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

C. I. HUDSON & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

3 Exchange Court, New York,

Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on daily balances.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
E. E. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

Commission, Grain, and Provisions, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.

WALL ST. WHEN ALLOWED TO use our discretion in buying and selling Stocks, we guarantee to make money for our customers. Sums from $10 to $10,000 invested and guaranteed.
Address WARD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Exchange-place, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GILBERT & BREGA

Commission Merchants,

163 Washington-st.,

CHAS. J. GILBERT, CHAS. W. BREGA. CHICAGO.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Bought and sold on Chicago market.
COTTON futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.

MINING CARDS.

BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING CO.
Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado.
CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000. SHARES, 200,000; PAR, $50.
Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorsey, Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary.
Offices, 115 Broadway, New York.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.
CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. R. McCARTY, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRETH, Treasurer. R. HALL, Jr., Secretary.
R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
CAPITAL, $10,000,000; 500,000 SHARES, $20 EACH.
Geo. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdenal, Sec'y.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

SHOESTRING DISTRICT.

The Grounds upon Which Mr. Lynch Will Contest Gen. Chalmers' Seat in Congress.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 22.—The Hon. John R. Lynch, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, last week enjoined the Secretary of State from issuing a certificate of election to Chalmers, Democrat, who was returned by the County Commissioners of Elections as honestly elected.

He petitioned for a mandamus ordering said Commissioners to again count the returns made to them by the Inspectors and Clerks of Election, which were duly certified. The case was argued before Judge J. A. P. Campbell, of the Supreme Bench, and that Judge overruled the injunction on the grounds that Congress alone had the right to decide who was duly elected. This jurist thus refused Mr. Lynch something he did not ask for, and evaded the real object of his petition, which did not ask him to decide who was elected, but that a mandamus be issued compelling supervisors of elections to do their sworn duty and make a true return of votes, properly certified to by inspectors of election, at the various precincts in the several counties. When this was overruled Mr. Lynch prepared a notice of contest to serve upon Gen. Chalmers, of which the following is an abstract:

"GEN. JAMES R. CHALMERS: Please to take notice that I intend to contest your pretended election on the second day of this present month as member from the Sixth Congressional District of Mississippi to the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to maintain and prove before that body that I was, and you were not, elected as Representative to that Congress from said district; and I hereby specify to you the following named frauds and violations of the law of the land and of the purity of elections which I charge were committed on the day of said election, or with ballots cast on that day in the election for Congressman, by your Democratic friends and supporters, with your connivance, and in your interest and behalf as a Democratic candidate for Congress in that election; and I hereby give you notice that these transactions, indulged and committed for you and by your party friends at the time and places in said district indicated below, are and will be the particular grounds upon which I rely and will rely in said contest."

The condensed specifications are, in substance, copied from his notice, as follows:

"1. Adams County. That at Natchez, at two boxes at the Court-House and at the Jefferson Hotel, a systematic plan was adopted and carried out of detaining and hindering voters for Lynch by propounding or causing to be propounded silly, frivolous, and unauthorized questions for the purpose of consuming time while crowds of Republican voters were waiting; that Republican voters were thus prevented from voting to the number of 400 at each box and forced to leave without; that at Washington, Kingston, Pine Ridge, and Beverly large numbers of legal votes were removed from the boxes and supplanted by Chalmers' tickets, thus giving 400 to 800 of Lynch's votes to Chalmers; at Washington and Palestine polling-places at 6 o'clock, when the polls were closed, that inspectors refused to count the ballots, as required by law, or seal up the ballot-boxes, or to allow United States Supervisors to be in presence or sight of either of the boxes at any time during the night, but carried both away into the exclusive control and custody of unauthorized and unsworn but trusted parties and manipulators, and that both boxes were tampered with, and large numbers of genuine ballots replaced by fraudulent Chalmers tickets, and the same process was pursued during an unauthorized recess for dinner at Kingston and Beverly Precinct; that at Palestine and at Dead Man's Bend Lynch received a majority of 214 and 70 respectively, as shown by the certified returns of inspectors, and that the County Commissioners threw out the same; and, to sum up, in the county Lynch charges he was deprived of a lawful majority of 1,800, and probably more votes, by said means.

"2. Warren County. In this is specified fully the great ticket fraud wherein twenty-nine Lynch votes were rejected by the Commissioners after being received and counted by the Inspectors of Election, because printers who had properly learned their trade put in ordinary dashes between the heads. This was construed as a distinguishing mark and against the law.

"3. Issaquena County. That all boxes were thrown out except one, and Lynch's majority reduced from 945 to 274, all of which were duly certified by the Inspector and rejected by the Commissioners.

"4. Bolivar County. That Australia, Holmes, Lake, Bolivar Landing, and Glencoe were rejected without just or legal excuse, reducing Lynch's majority from 1,303 to 678.

"5. Jefferson County. That the Rodney box, containing ballots, poll-book, and tally-sheets, duly certified, was intercepted in the hands of the officer and destroyed, having in it 247 Lynch and 92 Chalmers votes.

"6. Claiborne County. That the Grand Gulf ballot-box was taken away from the presence of the Republican Supervisor and thirty to fifty votes for Chalmers substituted for a like number for Lynch.

"7. Washington County. That the Commissioners rejected all votes at Stoneville, Refuge, and Lake Washington, solely, as it seems, because Lynch received 526 votes to Chalmers' 347. At the Court-House, Greenville, and at Robbs and Stone precincts, the ballot-boxes were removed from the presence and sight of the Supervisors of Election without their consent and against solemn protests in each case, and stuffed at the Court-House. Lynch's honest majority was 400, but the count reversed it. The inspectors purposely refused to count the ballots that night, as the law requires, or to allow the Republican Supervisor to be present, but availed themselves of darkness to work the reversing process. At Robbs and Stone precincts, Lynch received 300 of the 471 votes cast, but the reverse count showed Chalmers 295, Lynch 176. Here, also, Inspectors refused to count the ballots that night, but improved the night in stuffing.

"8. Coahoma County. That Lynch received an honest majority of about 700 according to the true returns of the inspectors and clerks of election, but the Commissioners resorted to wholesale fraud and rejection of all boxes except Friar's Point, by which they reduced Lynch's majority to 127."

The whole notice is bold, and when all the allegations are proven, which is an easy matter, the name of the Mississippi Democratic party will be a National disgrace, denounced by the Nation at large.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Debility and as a Tonic.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate during the past six months, with great satisfaction, in a large number of cases of nervous debility, and as a tonic after fevers.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. W. B. FLETCHER, M. D.

BUSINESS.

Booms Piled on Booms in the Stock Market.

Money at 25 Per Cent Per Annum Feeds the Flame.

Vanderbilt Declared to Be Buying Northwest Common.

The Produce Markets Active, and Averaged Easier—Provisions Irregular—Hogs Plenty.

Wheat Did Not Break as Expected—Corn Weakened by Large Offerings for Future.

FINANCIAL.

Northwest common was the feature of the stock market. Opening at 116¼ and active from the start, it advanced steadily all day, closing at the highest figure, 124⅞. Purchases were made in New York at the close at 125. The rise was accompanied by great excitement in the whole list, and nearly everything went up. St. Paul advanced from 105¾ to 110¼, the preferred selling at 123. Northwest preferred opened at 139⅞ and closed at 146⅞. Vanderbilt was declared, on much better authority than street rumor, to be buying Northwest freely, taking all the stock offered. Another report used by the bulls to assist the upward movement was that Gould was heavily short of the stock,—8,000 shares according to one rumor and 30,000 according to another. The only cloud in the sky were some faint specks of trouble about Granger legislation. In at least three States in the Northwest bills are being prepared for the consideration of the Legislatures, and the agitation with regard to railroad legislation is also to be renewed in Congress. It costs very little to introduce bills, and it is quite within the possibilities that speculative interests may make a feint of Granger legislation. It will be remembered how the bill of Congressman Hurd with regard to taxing the cars of the Canada Southern when they entered the United States was used last May to help put down the stock of that road to 40.

The following letter, received at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Board of Trade at St. Paul, was written by Mr. J. D. Burbank, of Fargo, Dak.:

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of railroads and railroad legislation. I am impelled thereto by the fact that Eastern freights are to be raised on the 20th of this month 5 cents per bu on grain from all points in Minnesota to the seaboard. It is time some notice should be taken of this matter by the people. The principal grain-carrying roads, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern, are to-day earning enormous dividends on their stock, while money in the East is plenty at 3 per cent per annum. These roads are earning, according to their published statements, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 11 per cent; Chicago & Nothwestern, 15 per cent on both common and preferred stock. As the common stock cost nothing, and as the bulk of the stock in both companies is common stock, you can readily see that they are in reality earning from 25 to 40 per cent on their original investment. Wages are lower, and all running expenses, as well as iron and all material requisit and necessary to build and equip railroads. They readily place their bonds and borrow money at 5 per cent per annum, but make the farmers and producers pay their freight rates, and that enables them to declare 49 per cent dividend. No wonder they wax fat, and openly boast they will control all legislation which is opposed to them by buying up the members. Northwestern stock to-day is quoted at 140, or 40 per cent above par, when ten years ago it was but 70, while the common stock of St. Paul, which was at 11 at that time, is now 105, and yet they raise freight five cents per bushel.

The above was prominently printed in the financial column of a New York daily. It may have been furnished by some agonized short, but, if so, evidently failed of its purpose, as the Grangers have made their highest quotations since. It is a noticeable feature of the movement in Northwest and St. Paul that the rise has brought out for sale very little long stock. Most of the sellers have been street traders, who had a profit and took it. The large holders are still holding on.

Money fluctuated, rising at one time as high as 6 per cent per annum and 1-16 per cent a day premium, equivalent to 25 per cent a year. At the close it was offered at 3@4 per cent, and the market was described as a fairly easy one at 5@6 per cent. There are not wanting bulls who asseverate that they expect active and even tight money, and do not believe it will have any influence to stop the upward movement. Foreign exchange was very weak in New York, on account of the condition of the money market. The largest borrowers both in Chicago and New York are calculating upon stiff rates for money all the winter, and have made their arrangements accordingly. The effect of continued high rates on stock speculation can hardly be to stimulate it, but it must be remembered that some of the strongest movements in the history of Wall street have been in times of monetary activity.

The New York *Herald* says it has the very best of authority for stating that after the next dividend shall have been paid Lake Shore and Michigan Central will be permanently established as 8 per cent stocks, paying their dividends quarterly. Central & Hudson is likely to do more. It is understood that parties most immediately interested are in favor of doubling the stock and dividing 5 per cent upon the new stock or 10 per cent upon the present issue.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	169	171	169	171
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	124	124¼	123¾	124¼
Chicago & Alton	141½	142	140½	141½
C., C., C. & I.	81¾	82¼	81	81
Morris & Essex	120	....	....	120¾
Illinois Central	121	121⅞	120⅞	121⅞
New York Central	145¼	146½	144¾	146½
Michigan Central	113	115¼	113	115¼
Lake Shore	121	122¾	120⅞	122⅝
Erie	45¼	47⅛	45¼	47⅛
Do preferred	76⅝	79⅛	76⅝	79⅛
Erie second mortgage	100⅝	101⅝	100	101⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	116¼	124⅞	116¼	124⅞
Do preferred	139⅝	146⅞	139⅝	146⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	105⅜	110¼	105⅜	110¼
Do preferred	120	123	120	123
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac.	41⅝	43¼	41⅝	43
Do preferred	77⅛	79¾	77⅛	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	36¾	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
Do preferred	89	....	....	89
Hannibal & St. Joe	42⅝	43¾	42⅛	43⅜
Do preferred	91¾	93	91¾	93
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅝	47⅞	46⅝	47⅞
Delaware & Hudson	89	90⅝	88⅝	90⅝
Delaware, Lack. & W'tern	100	101⅝	99⅞	101⅝
New Jersey Central	79¼	81¼	79¼	81¼
Philadelphia & Reading	50	51	49	50⅝
Manhattan Elevated	36¼	36¾	35½	36⅝
Union Pacific	100	102½	99⅞	102¼
Iron Mountain	51	52⅝	51	52
Western Union Tel. Co.	98½	99⅝	97⅝	99⅝
Louisville & Nashville	86⅞	87	86	86⅝
Nashville & Chattanooga	70	75	70	73
Houston & Texas Central	75¼	....	....	75¼
Lake Erie & Western	32⅝	32¾	32	32
Canada Southern	73	73½	72	72½
Northern Pacific	32¾	34⅛	32⅜	33⅞
Do preferred	63	65	63	64¾
St. L. & San Fran.	39⅞	....	....	39⅞
Do preferred	53½	....	....	58
C., C. & I. C.	20¾	....	....	20¾
N. Y., Ontario & Western	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	43⅜	44	43⅜	44
Do preferred	84⅜	85⅛	84⅜	85
Mobile & Ohio	23⅞	....	....	23⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	78⅜	79¼	78	79¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	....	....	20⅜

Government bonds were weaker. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 100¼ and 101; the United States 4s opened ⅛ lower, at 112 and 112⅜; the 4½s were 112⅛ and 112⅜; the 5s, 101¼ and 101½; and the 6s, 104¼ and 104½. At the close the 4s were again ⅛ lower.

Foreign exchange was very weak and demoralized, because money in New York was tight, ruling at 6 per cent per annum and 1-16 a day, equal to 25 per cent a year. Sterling posted rates were 481 and 483. Bankers' actual rates were 480 for sixty-day bills and 482 for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 477¾@478 was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 530⅝@530, and Marseilles 530; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 531¼@530⅝; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94⅝@94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93⅝@93⅝; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40⅛ for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39⅝@39 7-16. Austrian florins, 41⅜. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛. The supply of bills is very small.

The London *Times* of Nov. 10 says that, as the Bank of England reserve is more than sufficient for existing requirements, these shipments of gold to the United States are not likely to have much effect, as, if we may judge from precedent, they must come to an end with the close of November.

Chicago bank clearings were $8,000,000. Country orders for currency were again heavy, and were filled mostly with gold. New York exchange was freely offered at $1.00 per $1,000 discount, and was quoted during the day at 80c@$1.25 off. Loans continue more active at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time.

Local sales of securities were light. Burlington & Quincy 4s sold at 91.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $5,000 County County 4½s at 105⅝; $10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s (Hastings & Dakota) at 113¾; $10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Chicago & Pacific) at 105⅝; $15,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 91. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118½	119¾
Chicago Water 7s, '94	120	121½
Chicago Water 7s, '95	121½	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	118½	119½
Chicago City 7s, '94	120	121½
Chicago City 7s, '95	121½	122
Chicago City 7s, '98	124	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105	105½
Cook County 7s, '85	109¼	....
Cook County 7s, '88	114½	115½
Cook County 7s, '92	118¾	119½
Cook County 5s, '99	107	107½
Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½	108
West Chicago 5s, '90	103½	104½
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	107½	....
West Park 7s, '91	110½	111
South Park 6s, '99	107	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex	117¾	119¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	113¾	114¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	105½	106
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	102	103
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	107¼	108
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	90½	91¼
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	103½	....
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	99½	100½
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s Chi. Div.	90½	91½
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	112	112½
West Division City R. R. 7s	108¼	109
West Division City R. R. 8s	108½	108¾
North Chicago City R. R. Company	190	210
West Division City R. R. Company	250	260
Chicago City R. R. Company	245	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	195	210
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Traders' Insurance Company	121½	....
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	....

A highly flattering account of the Union Pacific comes from Boston. It is a feature of this Company that its leading Directors are among its largest stockholders, and they have given their personal attention to the development and management of the road. All but 300 miles of the main line from Omaha to Ogden are laid with steel rails, and this expenditure has all been charged to operating expenses. The policy of the Company has been to appropriate a large share of the net earnings to the ownership of the stocks and bonds of its branch lines and feeders. In fact, the earnings beyond 6 per cent dividends have been so appropriated. Below is a schedule of the stocks and bonds owned by this corporation:

	Stock.	Bonds.
Omaha & Rep. Valley R. R.	$ 758,000	$1,752,000
Omaha, Niobrara & B'k Hills R. R.	360,000	480,000
St. Joseph & Western R. R.	1,533,000	1,899,724
Maryville & Blue Valley R. R.	280,000	380,000
Colorado Central R. R.	3,884,200	2,430,000
Summit County R. R.	451,000	450,000
Utah & Northern R. R.	4,012,000	4,012,000
Carbondale Road	480,000	480,000
Junction City & Fort Kearney R. R.	720,000	970,000
Solomon Road	2,001,000	575,000
Saline & Northwestern R. R.	288,000	288,000
Denver & Boulder Valley R. R.	....	518,000
Golden Boulder & Canton R. R.	60,000	60,000
Kansas Central R. R.	357,100	638,000
Central Branch U. P. R. R.	845,000	....
Julesburg Branch R. R.	2,250,000	2,250,000
St. Joseph Bridge Co.	400,000	784,000
Utah Central R. R.	530,000	....
Utah Southern R. R.	846,000	395,000
Utah Southern Extension R. R.	650,000	975,900
Utah Western R. R.	600	16,000
Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R.	300,000	....
Wahsatch & Jordan Valley R. R.	....	10,000
St. L., Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R.	....	19,500
Hastings & Grand Island R. R.	....	375,000
Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame R. R.	348,000	435,000
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.	173,800	....
Union Pacific stock	1,200,000	....

RECAPITULATION.

Stocks in branch lines owned by the Company	$22,738,400
Bonds in branch lines owned by the Company	20,021,224
Grand total of assets	$42,759,624

The mileage embraced in the consolidation was as follows:

	Miles.
Union Pacific	1,042
Kansas Pacific	637
Denver Pacific	106
	1,821
Branch roads represented by schedule of assets above	2,003
Total mileage of the Company	3,824

The outstanding stock of the Union Pacific Company is $50,000,000, or $13,000 a mile for 3,824 miles of road owned by the Company.

Latest reported railroad earnings: Flint & Père Marquette, week ending Nov. 14, $35,267.75; increase, $7,797.75. From Jan. 1, $1,361,928.60; increase, $389,070.40. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road from April 1 to Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $6,057,385.42; cash receipts from Land Department, $250,000; gross receipts, $6,307,385.42; increase for six months, $1,109,469.84.

The receipts of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Companies for October and for the expired portion of the year are reported as follows:

Gross receipts—	1880. For month.	1880. Total for year to date.
Railroad traffic	$1,563,794.50	$14,936,665.62
Canal traffic	111,891.99	708,387.61
Steam colliers	62,041.78	548,961.94
Richmond coal barges	8,570.50	91,243.32
Totals Railroad Company	$1,746,298.77	$16,282,258.49
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	1,260,026.37	10,376,553.12
Totals of all	$3,006,232.14	$26,608,811.61

The net profit of both Companies thus far in 1880 was $4,846,238.44, against $2,630,204.29 for the same time in 1879.

Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company: Surplus on hand June 30, 1880, after providing for all obligations of every kind, was $140,251.10; net earnings from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1880 (October, November, and December estimated), after providing for all obligations, $134,191.97; total net cash surplus Jan. 1, 1881, $274,443.07; deduct 3 per cent dividend on $1,500,000 income bonds, advertised, $45,000; surplus available for such improvements as may be ordered, including 3,000 tons steel rails ordered by Executive Committee, $229,443.07.

About the coal market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: All the several interests connected with the anthracite coal trade are good. The demand for coal is active, and the orders for coal from producers and carriers are about up to the capacity of those interests. Prices, too, are mutually satisfactory, nearly all the several sizes of coal being in fair demand. The only size mentioned that we hear spoken of as in excess is pea, but that not largely so. Nor do we hear of any accumulation of stock or of much coal of current production going to supply orders of some months ago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—In the last half-hour the rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange was offered down to 1½ per cent. The fair rate for money to-day was 6 per cent, and it was active at that. The highest rate paid by stock-brokers was 6 per cent, plus a commission of 1-16 of 1 per cent, and lowest 1½ per cent, the two extremes representing speculative manipulation.

Governments steady for 6s and 5s, and ⅛@⅜ lower for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds for the most part were active and strong, the weak issues being Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central income, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Texas Pacific.

State securities dull.

The Stock Exchange was the scene of great excitement to-day, and transactions were on a large scale. Prices were whirled up with astounding rapidity. The activity of money did not deter bulls in their persistent efforts to advance the market, but seemed rather to stimulate them to fresh exertions. A few conservative men consider that the present speculation has passed the bounds of prudence, but the bulk of capital is still enlisted on the bull side, and the general feeling to-night was one of confidence in still higher prices. In detail, the stock market was weak in the early dealings, and fell off ¼@1⅝, the latter in Morris & Essex, but a brisk purchasing movement was inaugurated at the first Board, under the influence of which prices advanced rapidly. The upward movement continued throughout the afternoon, with occasional slight reactions caused by realization. Just previous to the close, however, money became easier and loaned down to 1½ per annum. This was the signal for another buoyant movement in the market, which advanced sharply to the close.

There was a renewed activity and excitement in the share list, and prices advanced for nearly everything. Such stocks as Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific rose to the highest quotations for many years, and in some cases to the highest ever known. The closing prices were generally the best of the day. The improvements on the day's transactions ranged from ⅛@8¼ per cent, Northwest, St. Paul, Lake Shore, the coal shares, Erie, Nashville & Chattanooga, & Chicago, Burlington & Quincy leading in advance.

A rumor prevailed in street circles that the Chicago & Northwestern Road would be operated in close connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and that a stock dividend would be operated on both classes of Northwestern.

It was reported this afternoon that a powerful bullpool had been formed to twist shorts in Northwestern, St. Paul, and New York Central. It was rumored that Russell Sage was caught largely short, and that a number of his friends were in the same predicament.

Advices from the end of the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad in New Mexico state that the rails are laid now to and beyond the proposed point of junction with the road to Santa Fe, and are being continued to the Rio Grande at El Paso, 40,000 feet being laid in three days last week. It is expected the Texas boundary will be reached by New-Year's. The road is open for business to Rio Membres, 1,200 miles south of San Francisco.

The Northwestern earnings increased $48,000 the third week in November; St. Paul gained $86,000, and St. Paul & Omaha $18,000 in the same period.

Transactions, 528,000 shares:

Chicago, Bur. & Q.	2,300	Northwestern	58,000
Canada Southern	2,000	Nashville & Chat	5,300
Lackawanna	13,000	New Jersey Central	11,000
Delaware & Hudson	3,200	New York Central	15,000
Denver & R. Grande	2,600	Northern Pacific	17,000
Erie	104,000	Ohios	11,000
St. Joe	11,000	Ontario & Western	17,000
Iron Mountain	5,000	Pacific Mail	3,000
Illinois Central	2,200	Reading	8,300
Kansas & Texas	7,000	St. Paul	51,000
Lake Shore	32,000	St. Paul & Omaha	3,600
Lake Erie & Western	1,000	Union Pacific	38,000
Louisville & Nash	1,600	Wabash Pacific	21,000
Michigan Central	6,200	Western Union	55,000

The United States Assistant Treasurer at noon opened the proposals to sell the 6s of 1880 to the Sinking Fund, and one lot of $245,000 was offered at 102.87, or ⅛ above the limit (102¾) prescribed for all purchases up to this date. The offer was rejected by the Assistant Treasurer, the price being above the limit fixed by Secretary Sherman.

Money active at 1½@6 1-16; prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 480¾; demand, 482¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104¼	New 4s	112¾
New 5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	112⅜		

BONDS.

Louisiana	50¼	Virginia, deferred	114
Missouri	110	C. P. bonds	114⅜
St. Joe	109	U. P. firsts	115
Tennessee, old	46½	U. P. land-grant	113⅜
Tennessee, new	46¾	U. P. Sinking Fund	119¼
Virginia, old	25	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	125
Virginia, new	25	Erie seconds	101⅝
Virginia, consols	100		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	124¼	Do preferred	110
Panama	208	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	42⅝
Fort Wayne	124	Do preferred	78⅝
Cleve. & Pittsburg	125	Hannibal & St. Joe	43⅜
Illinois Central	121⅞	Do preferred	92⅞
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	170½	Iron Mountain	52⅛
Chicago & Alton	141½	St. L. & San Francisco	39⅞
Do preferred	140	Do preferred	52⅞
New York Central	140	Do first preferred	81
Harlem	188	C., St. L. & N. O.	39¼
Lake Shore	122⅝	Kansas & Texas	40⅜
Canada Southern	72⅝	Union Pacific stock	102¾
Michigan Central	115	Central Pacific	85¾
Erie	47⅛	Northern Pacific	33⅞
Do preferred	78⅞	Do preferred	64¾
Northwestern	124⅞	Louisville & Nashv	186
Do preferred	146⅞	Nashv. & Chattanooga	73
St. Paul	110⅛	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	123	Houston & Texas	71
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅞	D. & R. G.	79¼
Do preferred	85	W. U. Tel. Co.	99⅝
Del., Lack. & West'n	101¼	A. & P. Tel. Co.	40
Morris & Essex	120½	Pacific Mail	47¼
Delaware & Hudson	90	Adams	118
New Jersey Central	81⅛	Fargo	112
Reading	50⅝	American	65
Ohio & Mississippi	36⅜	United States Express	53
Do preferred	87⅝	Quicksilver	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	Do preferred	49
Mobile & Ohio	23⅞	Caribou	2¼
Cleve. & Columbus	82	Central Arizona	8⅝
C., C. & I. C.	20⅝	Homestake	30
Ohio Central	24	Standard	22⅛
Lake Erie & Western	32⅛	Excelsior	7⅝
Ontario & Western	29⅝	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
B., C. R. & Northern	68	Ontario	32
Alton & Terre Haute	33		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The business at the Stock Exchange continues large, and although prices are not in all cases so high as yesterday the general market was steady. In railroad shares, Atchison advanced from 141⅞ to 142½, but subsequently declined to 141⅝; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 170 to 171⅜, Boston & Maine from 145 to 148½, Fitchburg from 140¼ to 142½, Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred from 50 to 51, Pullman from 125¼ to 125⅝, Rutland preferred from 29 to 29½, Little Rock from 62 to 62½, Sandusky from 16⅜ to 16¼, Summit Branch from 19⅞ to 20¼, Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn from 107 to 107½. Union Pacific declined from 101⅞ to 101¼, Vermont & Massachusetts from 125¼ to 125, Vermont & Canada from 22¼ to 20, Ogdensburg from 25⅛ to 24¼, Fort Scott from 62½ to 61⅞, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 73⅛ to 73, Flint & Pere Marquette from 25⅞ to 25½, Eastern from 33⅞ to 33½.

In bonds, New York and New England 7s advanced from 113⅞, to 114; Union Pacific 8s from 118¼, to 118@117¾; Little Rock 7s from 110¼, to 110¾; Fort Scott 7s from 108, to 109½; St. Jo 7s from 114¼, to 115; others were without important changes.

In land stocks, Water-Power declined 3-16; others sold as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	120	Cin., San. & Cleve	16⅛
Land-Grant 7s	121	Eastern Railroad	33⅝
Second 7s	120	Flint & Pere Marq	25⅛
Land 8s	120	Little R. & Ft. Smith	62¼
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	43⅞	N. Y. & New England	42
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99¼	Ogdensb'g & L. C. pfd	75
Kansas City & L. 4s	100	O. & L. C., common	24⅛
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	115	Old Colony	124
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	110⅛	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	114	Rutland, pfd	30
Atchison & T. R. R.	141⅜	Rutland, common	5⅛
Chicago, B. & Q.	169		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—Sight exchange on New York par.

Sterling exchange 480½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Consols, 100 1-16; account, 100 3-16.

United States bonds—New 5s, 104½; 4½s, 115@116½.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 126; Pennsylvania Central, 64⅜; New York Central, 150¼; Erie, 47⅛; seconds, 104½; Reading, 26⅜.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £49,000.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day (£49,000) is for shipment to New York.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Rentes, 85f 75c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Board to-day:

Alpha	2¾	Mono	1⅜
Alta	6	Noonday	1
Bechtel	1	Northern Belle	8¼
Belcher	15-16	Ophir	5⅝
Best & Belcher	9	Orok	2
Bodie	4¾	Overman	29-32
Bullion	1⅝	Potosi	2⅛
Bulwer	1	Savage	2⅛
California	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	7⅛
Chollar	2	Silver King	11
Consolidated Virginia	2¼	Tip Top	2
Crown Point	1	Union Consolidated	11⅛
Eureka Consolidated	18	Wales	1
Exchequer	1¼	Yellow Jacket	3¼
Gould & Curry	4	Boston Consolidated	1½
Grand Prize	1⅝	Columbus	11-16
Hale & Norcross	4⅜	Tatler	2⅜
Mammoth	1-16	Goodshaw	1
Mexican	6⅝		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—In mining shares, Quincy advanced ¼; Silver Islet, ½; Pewabic, ¼; Blue Hill, ¼; Calumet and Hecla, ½; Duncan ¼; Franklin declined ¼; Catalpa, 1-16; Osceola, ¾; and others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez (new)	2¼	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	238¼	Pewabic	22¼
Catalpa	2 1-16	Quincy	34¾
Copper Falls	14	Ridge	5½
Franklin	16	Silver Islet	37½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Campbell av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 20x98¾ ft, improved, dated Nov. 23 (John A. Cooper to M. A. Lewis)	$ 2,500
Keeley st, 422 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x101½ ft, dated Nov. 9 (Edward Clark to John Kulling)	500
Ashland av, 50 ft s of Cornelia st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Nov. 18 (estate of F. Paschen to O. Paschen)	1,000
Robey st, 70 ft s of Jackson, e f, 30x130 ft, dated Nov. 20 (James B. F. Marsh to T. F. Brett)	2,750
West Superior st, 100 ft w of Bickerdike, s f, 50x123¼ ft, dated Nov. 24 (George Bickerdike to German E. L. St. John's Congregational Church)	1,700
North State st, 58 ft n of Goethe, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 17 (Edward Engle to R. D. MacArthur)	6,750
North Wells st, 68 ft s of Elm, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Anthony Dieden to John Herting)	5,000
Arnold st, 312 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x117 ft, dated Oct. 12 (Excelsior Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., to Lewis Dodge)	1,500
Forest av, 199 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 14 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to James E. Tyler)	4,000
Holt st, near Bradley, e f, 48x110 ft, dated Nov. 24 (John Szczech to A. Jendrzejcik et al)	2,000
Fifth av, 110 ft s of Madison st, w f, 79x119 6-10 ft, improved, dated Nov. 9 (Nicholas S. Ray to Susanna P. Lees)	105,000
Larrabee st, 72 ft s of Webster av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Henry Lawrence to Joseph Schuster)	1,800
West Madison st, e of and near Wood, n f, 22x105 ft, improved, dated Nov. 20 (Charles A. Bucher to Thomas Meredith)	8,500
West Adams st, 206¼ ft e of Campbell av, n f, 24¼x123 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 23 (George G. Lewis to John A. Cooper)	1,000
Warren av, n e cor of Yager st, s f, 38 7-10x113¾ ft, improved, dated Nov. 17 (S. S. Borden to Chloe Brown)	3,250
Genesee av, n e cor of West Twenty-fourth st, w f, 45x124 ft, dated Nov. 23 (D. W. Clark et al. to The Episcopal Bishop)	400
Indiana av, 80¼ ft s of Eda st, e f, 26x158 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Thomas Freeman to C. H. Starkweather)	2,000
Indiana av, 28¼ ft s of Eda st, e f, 26x158 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Same to Philo A. Otis)	2,000
Michigan av, 75 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, undivided 3-5 of 50 8-10x119 ft, dated Nov. 11	8,100
South Water st, n w cor of State, s f, 80x55 ft, improved, dated Nov. 16	60,000
Franklin st, 80 ft n of Randolph, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Nov. 15	27,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Diversy st, 566 ft e of Lincoln av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (R. Strahan to The Trustees of Schools 40, 14)	$ 1,000
Belmont av, w of Robey st, n f, 4 acres, dated Feb. 14 (J. M. W. Jones to Lembecke & Wendel)	3,600
Dummy road, 216 ft n of Wellington st, e f, 30x190 ft, dated Nov. 22 (H. Diederich to August Rothe)	1,050

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, s w cor of School, n f, 73x135 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Mary Buckley to Malcom McMartin)	$ 1,500
South Dearborn st, 75 ft s of Fortieth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Heinrich Heiner to C. H. Wells)	875
Forty-first st, between Grand boulevard and Charles, n f, 10 acres, dated Nov. 24	105,000
South Aberdeen st, 111 ft n of Fifty-second, e f, 44¾x125 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Hambleton & Hill to Timothy Ready)	300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mozart st, 175 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 13 (Betly Wendel to S. W. Ridenburg)	$ 872

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	24,825	20,876	13,099	21,461
Wheat, bu	119,709	101,674	14,268	47,819
Corn, bu	152,069	208,993	199,620	372,039
Oats, bu	72,354	43,228	30,926	11,194
Rye, bu	6,902	3,219	7,088	5,360
Barley, bu	50,960	16,485	13,212	18,109
Grass seed, lbs	119,109	129,280	83,067	128,619
Flax seed, lbs	869,540	343,680	743,125	101,950
Broom-corn, lbs	40,000	22,000	51,534	25,880
Cured meats, lbs	591,250	637,940	1,557,979	2,946,429
Beef, tcs	301	....	35	47
Beef, brls	50	....	618	389
Pork, brls	75	....	755	2,887
Lard, lbs	123,976	125,375	865,555	590,510
Tallow, lbs	129,455	65,245	78,840	45,130
Butter, lbs	198,967	108,652	55,242	135,610
Dressed hogs, No	192	25	....	....
Live hogs, No	51,926	64,643	2,055	4,326
Cattle, No	6,304	6,341	1,088	219
Sheep, No	616	1,577	....	146
Hides, lbs	556,916	396,030	139,500	361,880
Highwines, brls	1	50	50	6
Wool, lbs	101,081	411,996	67,100	571,700
Potatoes, bu	520	823	....	120
Coal, tons	12,281	5,328	5,072	2,800
Hay, tons	163	210	34	90
Lumber	1,947	1,639	2,808	3,473
Shingles	305	1,800	440	320
Salt, brls	3,206	1,551	3,437	2,585
Poultry	26,345	17,006	7,583	....
Eggs, pkgs	85	327	....	161
Cheese, boxes	1,587	950	1,102	1,863
Green apples, brls	9,844	4,914	50	69
Beans, bu	742	375	7	116

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars red winter wheat, 7 cars Nos. 2 and 3 winter, 4 cars rejected, 126 cars No. 2 spring, 29 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (194 wheat, of which 25 are winter); 205 cars No. 2 corn, 51 cars high-mixed, 81 cars rejected (337 corn); 29 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected (63 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 1 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do (42 barley). Total, 642 cars, or 305,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,943 bu wheat, 156,971 bu corn, 13,415 bu oats, 514 bu rye.

A committee has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade of this city to pass on the "value" of pork at the close of October.

No trading to-day on 'Change or the Call-Board. The commercial world is expected to give thanks.

The leading produce markets were very nervous and irregular yesterday, but without the big range of prices that had been expected by some. A great many of the people who usually trade in wheat anticipated a break in sympathy with stocks. But they did not go down as expected, and wheat turned after declining less than 1c. Corn was weakened badly by the effort of a well-known party to sell three or four million bushels through several brokers operating simultaneously. Oats fell off early, in sympathy with wheat, but recovered towards noon. Provisions followed the course of wheat more closely than usual, but with an independent speculative strength, which seemed able to take all the current manufacture of pork and lard at a slight decline. Mess pork closed 10@20c lower, at $12.40@12.42½ for December and $14.12½@14.25 for January. Lard closed 5c lower, at $8.60 bid for November and $8.65@8.67½ for January. Short ribs closed at $7.00 for January. Spring wheat closed firmer, at $1.12¼ for December and $1.13¼@1.13⅜ for January. Red winter closed steadier at $1.09½. Corn closed 1c lower, at 43⅜c for January and 48⅛c for May. Oats closed ¼c lower, at 32⅜c for December and at 33⅛c for January. Rye was higher, closing at 91c for December, and 92@92¼ cfor January. Barley was 2@3c higher, closing at $1.03 bid for cash or December. Hogs averaged easier, but closed firm at $4.50@4.65 for light, and at $4.50@5.05 for heavy. Cattle were firm, with sales at $2.00@6.60.

Jobbers of dry goods reported a satisfactory business in progress. There were only a few scattering buyers to be seen, but the volume of mail and telegraph orders reached generous proportions. Both cotton and woolen goods were firmly held. There was only a moderate movement in boots and shoes, hats, caps, and clothing. A diminished demand for woolen goods also is noted. Groceries were reported active, with prices displaying decided strength. Sugars were again advanced ⅛c, and sirups and molasses were nominally higher. The dried fruit market was active and generally stronger. Apples, peaches, and blackberries were moved up another notch, and prunes, currants, and other lines were firmer in sympathy. Fish were in fair demand and firm. Whitefish and trout advanced 25c per ½-brl, and Holland herring 5c per keg. The butter and cheese markets had no specially new features. Oils were firm and unchanged. Pig-iron is in good request at stronger prices than prevailed a fortnight ago. Coal remained firm as previously quoted.

Lumber was steady at the yards. Trade has fallen off since the cold weather, but the shipments on old contracts are fair, and the receipts have been light for some days back, so that stocks are probably not changing much either way. The fleet is arriving, and higher prices are asked for good cargoes. Wool was in demand and firm. The course of the London auction-sales is expected to decide the future of the wool market. Hay and hides were unchanged. Less was done in seeds, and an easier feeling was reported in some of the leading kinds. Poultry was fairly active, and steady. Fine turkeys were scarce, but frozen and poor stock was so plenty that the meagre offerings did not lead to higher prices. Eggs were firm. Potatoes were nominally higher.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the recent advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights to Liverpool are nominal.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 315,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 124,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 24,651 brls; wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 189,286 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; corn-meal, 421 pkgs; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 48,300 bu; malt, 6,934 bu; pork, 569 brls; beef, 1,769 brls; cut meats, 3,225 pkgs; lard, 3,148 tcs; whisky, 361 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 34,000 brls; wheat, 142,000 bu; corn, 350,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Nov. 20, 1880.	Week ending Nov. 13, 1880.	Week ending Nov. 22, 1879.
Flour, brls	170,000@175,000	165,000@170,000	*140,000@145,000
Wheat, qrs	280,000@285,000	285,000@300,000	375,000@380,000
Corn, qrs	205,000@210,000	135,000@140,000	85,000@ 90,000

*Sacks.

It was rumored yesterday that parties connected with the Millers' Association of Minneapolis had decided to sell 200,000 bu new wheat on this market. Of course that is a mere flea-bite here; but have they bought too much there?

Some idea of the intense pressure for carrying facilities at present felt by shippers of produce may be gained from a statement of the fact that about 9,000 cars laden with flour and grain are now in or near Buffalo, waiting for room to move on the New York Central. The delay in connection with other lines is supposed to be about equally great.

It is intended to revive next week the morning call on grain, which has been omitted for some months past.

It is reported that the autumn feed has been more largely used up in the country than usual, and as a consequence there is a big demand for hay, with high prices therefor, at interior stations.

THE TRIBUNE is asked why No. 3 spring wheat is lower now, as compared with No. 2, than it was a few days ago. The reason is a plain one. Speculation has centred upon the No. 2, and forced it up to a point some 10c above a shipping basis to Liverpool, and 7c do to New York. The No. 3 is mostly bought for shipment, and buyers will not take hold at a loss if they know it. The men who send in orders to buy No. 2 seldom stop to ask what the property is worth for shipment "now," but take hold, hoping to be able to sell at a profit at some time in the future. The market may be still above a shipping basis when their hopes are realized.

It was decided yesterday by ballot on 'Change (377 for and 2 against) to make 500 lbs the average settling weight on boxes of meats. Also that 450 lbs shall be the least, and 525 lbs the greatest, actual weight of meat in each box that is "regular" for delivery on contracts.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and lower. There was little change in the tone of foreign advices except that lard was firmer, and the local hog market was quoted steady. The market for product followed the lead of wheat, declining early, reacting afterwards, and closing easier. Lard was especially active, being offered very freely, and meats were taken more willingly at a slight decline on middles, while hams were nearly ⅛c lower. Some packers seemed disposed to regard prices as too high to tempt a consumptive demand equal to the current production, and stated that mess pork is accumulating rapidly, as it pays about 50c per brl more than meats at current quotations.

MESS PORK—Declined 20c per brl on the longer futures, recovered the drop, and then closed 12½c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $14.12½@14.15 seller January and $14.30@14.32½ seller February. Cash lots closed nearly nominal, at $12.50@12.55 for old and $14.00 for new. Sales were reported of 400 brls new, spot, at $14.00; 8,750 brls seller November at $12.37½@12.50; 1,500 brls seller December at $12.45@12.50; 250 brls do (new) at $13.92½; 30,000 brls seller January at $14.07½@14.25; and 23,250 brls seller February at $14.27½@14.45. Total, 76,150 brls.

LARD—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, advanced 12½c, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $8.60@8.62½ spot or seller the month, $8.67½ seller January, and $8.77½ seller February. Sales were reported of 5,750 tcs spot at $8.60@8.67½; 5,000 tcs seller December at $8.60@8.65; 500 tcs seller December at $8.62½; 4,250 tcs seller the year at $8.60; 32,250 tcs seller January at $8.62½@8.75; and 17,250 tcs seller February at $8.72½@8.85. Total, 65,500 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were 15,000 lbs shoulders at $4.50 seller January and $4.57½ for February; 100 boxes do at $4.75 spot; 50,000 lbs long clears on private terms; 810 boxes do at 7c; 1,700 boxes long and short clears at $7.25 spot and $7.07½@7.20 seller December; 100 boxes short clears at $7.40 seller December; 2,250,000 lbs short ribs at $6.92½@7.02½ seller January and $7.07½@7.12½ seller February; 50 boxes do at $7.15 spot; 180,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs), partly at 7c; 1,000 pcs do (18 lbs) at 6¾c; 550 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms. The market was easier, with buyers more willing to take hold at the decline. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured lots, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.95	$4.55	$7.00	$7.25
Do, boxed	7.15	4.75	7.20	7.45
December, loose	6.95	4.55	6.95	7.20
January, loose	7.05	4.62½	7.00	7.30

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $7.00@7.02½. Long clears quoted at $6.85 loose and $7.05 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7¾c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8½c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 6¾@7c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¾@8c for short ribs, 8@8½c for short clears, 9½@10c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5½c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6¼c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet. Some lots were taken for export, and it was understood that more business would have been done in that direction but for the scarcity of freight room. The feeling was strong. Sales were reported of 125 brls and 2,000 bags, winters, partly at $5.25; 650 brls and 200 bags double spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@5.75; and 70 brls buckwheat flour at [illegible]. Total equal to 2,400 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 6 cars bran at $11.50@11.75; 4 cars middlings at $11.50@13.30; 25 tons feed at $14.50; and 1 car wheat screenings at $8.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, but not weak. The market declined ¾c, advanced 1⅛c, and closed ⅜c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were again quoted firmer, and our receipts were even lighter than usual. But very many operators went on 'Change prepared for a break, as they thought the course of events the preceding afternoon foreshadowed weakness in stocks. There was therefore a good deal of anxious selling on the part of local operators at the outset, and this bore down prices, though there were plenty of buying orders in hand from the outside, and these turned the tide when it was found that the stock movement was not as expected, and local confidence returned. The later feeling was steadier, but the trading seemed to largely consist of "evening up" by parties who did not care to stay long or short during Thanksgiving-Day. There was a fair demand for the current arrivals of No. 2, car lots closing at $1.11¾. Seller January opened at $1.12⅞, fell off to $1.12¼, reacted to $1.12¾, declined to $1.12⅜, and advanced to $1.13⅛, closing at $1.13⅛. Seller December sold at $1.11¼@1.12⅛, closing at $1.12¼. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.10⅝@1.12¼, closing at $1.11⅞, and February was quoted at $1.13¾@1.14⅝. Spot sales were reported of 58,200 bu No. 2 at $1.11¼@1.12; 12,800 bu No. 3 at 95½c in Central to 98½c in A., D. & Co.'s; 6,000 bu rejected at 74@81c; and 10,400 bu by sample at 61c@$1.02. Total, 85,400 bu. Also, 1,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.12½@1.12⅝.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet, with little change in prices. No. 2 red closed at $1.09¼ spot. There was a little more doing in futures, 10,000 bu red selling at $1.12½ for January, and 10,000 bu do at $1.13. Spot sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.09½; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu long berried do at $1.12; 4,000 bu No. 3 at $1.00@1.00½; 1,200 bu rejected at 96@96½c; 800 bu by sample at $1.11; 400 bu do at 95c. Total, 16,800 bu. Also 800 bu No. 2 mixed at 99c.

CORN—Was active and weak; May declined 1⅛c and closed ⅝c below the latest price of Tuesday, while the nearer futures closed nearly 1c lower. London reported an advance of 3d per quarter, but our receipts were large, and the season of navigation was understood to be practically closed, with rail room scarce. This, and the early weakness in wheat, caused a downward movement near the outset, and afterwards a big lot was placed on the market through several brokers, which broke the price nearly 1c per bu, as it brought out several other lots which had been held under orders to sell at the first sign of decided weakness. Cash corn closed at 43⅛c. Seller May opened at 49⅛@49⅜c, declined to 48⅜c, advanced to 49⅛c, and closed at 48⅝c. Seller June ranged at 47⅝@48⅛c. December ranged at about 43@43⅜c, closing at 43⅛c, and November was nearly nominal at 42⅞@43⅛c, closing at 43⅛c. January sold at 43⅞@44⅜c, and February at about 43¾@44⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 155,400 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 43⅛@43⅜c; 1,000 bu new high-mixed at 41⅛c; 30,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 40@41⅛c; 13,600 bu by sample at 41@42½c on track; and 18,000 bu do at 41½@44c free on board cars. Total, 218,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet, and averaged about ⅛c lower. The market followed the others, weakening early, and recovering later, closing easy, and ⅛c lower than Tuesday evening. The receipts were fair, and samples were in moderate demand for supplying the city and for shipment. Cash sold at 32⅜@32⅝c, and closed at 32⅜c. No. 2 white sold at 33⅜c, and rejected were 29⅜c in most houses. Seller January opened at 33⅝c, fell off to 33c, rallied to 33⅜c, and closed at 33⅜@33⅜c. December were 32⅜@33c, and closed at 32⅜@33c. May started at 38c, fell off to 37⅛c, and closed at 37⅝@37¾c. May oats were more freely offered with less call for them. Cash sales were reported of 9,700 bu No. 2 at 32⅜@33c; 1,300 bu No. 2 white at 33⅜@33⅝c; 700 bu rejected in Central at 30⅛c; 13,600 bu by sample at 31½@35½c on track, and 31,800 bu at 31½@34c for mixed, and 33@35½c for white free on board. Total, 57,700 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firm. The offerings were small. No. 2 sold at 90c, and round lots were quoted at 90⅛@90⅝c. January sold at 92@92⅜c, and December was quiet at 90½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 90c; 1,200 bu by sample at 84@87c on track, and 800 bu at 92c free on board. Total, 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and higher. The receipts were much smaller, and the offerings on the market light, with some inquiry for car-lots, which advanced late 2@3c per bu. Samples were in small supply and firmer. Seller December sold early at $1.01, and closed at $1.03 bid. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.00, sold at $1.01, and was quoted at $1.03 bid at the close. No. 3 was firm at 73@74c, and No. 4 at 61@63c, outside for N. W. December No. 3 was quoted at 72@73c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at $1.00@1.02; 2,700 bu No. 3 at 70@74c; 1,500 bu No. 4 N. W. at 63c; 10,000 bu by sample at 55@90c on track; No. 3 selling at 70@80c; and No. 4 at 55@75c; also 5,550 bu at 62c@$1.03 delivered. Total, 27,700 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easy, closing at $1.12⅞ for December, and at $1.13@1.13⅛ for January. Sales 1,690,000 bu at $1.12½@1.12⅞ for December, $1.13⅛@1.13⅝ for January, and $1.14⅝@1.14½ for February. Corn was lower at 48⅛@48⅝c for May, and 43⅝c for January. Sales 775,000 bu at 43⅛c for January, 48¼@48⅝c for May, and 47⅝c for June. Oats closed at 33⅛c for January, and at 37⅜c for May. Sales 115,000 bu at 33⅛c for January, and 37⅝c for May. Rye was firmer, with sales of 20,000 bu for December at 91c. Mess pork closed easier at $12.40@12.42½ for December, and at $14.12½@14.15 for January. Sales 11,250 brls at $12.42½@12.45 for December, $14.12½@14.15 for January, and $14.32½ for February. Lard closed at $8.60@8.62½ for December and $8.65@8.67½ for January. Sales 5,250 tcs. at $8.67½@8.70 for January and $8.75@8.77½ for February. Short ribs—Sales 700,000 lbs at $6.90 for November, $7.00 for January, and $7.10 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5 @5½
Red-tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BUTTER—A continued good demand for choice grades is noted, and for that class the market is as firm as before, the supply continuing moderate. Medium and common qualities are in pretty large supply and holders find it difficult to realize at late prices, as there is only a limited demand at present. We quote as follows:

Creamery	30 @33	Ladle-packed	17 @20
Dairy, choice	25 @27	Packing stock	12 @15
Dairy, fair to good	22 @24	Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—An unchanged market was reported. Orders were for the most part for small quantities to meet current requirements. Prices were firm:

Stark	25	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—The market remains in a rather unsatisfactory condition. Buyers are very conservative, and few large orders are being placed. Prices, though pretty well sustained, are by no means strong, especially for skims. The following quotations are furnished:

Full cream, September and October	12¼@12¾
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Part skim	9 @10
Full skim	5 @ 6
Low grades	4 @ 5

COAL—Continues fairly active and firm at the prices given below:

Anthracite	$7.00	Blossburg	$5.50
Erie & Brier Hill	7.00	Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Indiana block	5.50
Piedmont	6.00	Wilmington	4.50

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.25@1.27½, and lard tierces at $1.40@1.42½.

EGGS—Fresh were firm at 24c per doz. Pickled lots were 20@22c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Morphia is reduced 25c per ounce, and castor oil 7c per gallon. Otherwise the list is the same as last week. The demand for goods is fair. Quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 67 @ 80
Acid, tartaric, ₩ lb	55 @ 57
Ammonia, carb	22 @ 25
Borax, refined, ₩ lb	12 @ 15
Blue vitriol, ₩ lb	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ₩ lb	37 @ 40
Choloroform, ₩ lb	90 @ 95
Glycerine, bulk, ₩ lb	25 @ 23
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, ₩ lb	28 @ 35
Gum opium, ₩ lb	7.25
Iodine, ₩ lb	4.00 @4.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	4.50
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	85 @ 93
Oil, lemon	3.00 @3.25
Potassa, chlor, ₩ lb	22 @ 25
Potassium, iod., ₩ lb	3.00
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @2.65
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., ₩ lb	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, ₩ lb	3½@ 5
Sulphur, ₩ lb	3½@ 5
Sulph. Cinchonida	80 @ 85

FISH—Lake fish continue to move upward, a further advance of 25c per ½-brl being noted yesterday. Other descriptions also were firm. Holland herring were 5c per keg higher. Trade continues satisfactory:

Whitefish, No. 1, ₩ ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.25
Whitefish, family, ₩ ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, ₩ ½-brl	4.60 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₩ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, ₩ keg	1.05 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, ₩ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A general advance in domestic dried fruits is noted. The extensive damage to the green apple crop by the recent "cold snap" has called out considerable speculative activity all along the line, and in apples, peaches, and blackberries a sharp advance has taken place within the past few days. Prunes and currants are firmer in sympathy. Raisins are stronger on account of a temporary lack of adequate supplies. The general market was active and firm. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers, new	19 @ 21
Turkish prunes, old	4⅝@ 5
Do, new	7 @ 7¼
Raisins, layers, old	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, old	2.20 @2.35
Do, new	2.80 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	2.10 @2.20
Do, new	2.40 @2.50
Zante currants, old	5⅝@ 6
Do, new	6 @ 6¼
Citron	26 @ 27

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8¾@ 9¾
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 4¾
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6¼@ 6¾
Peaches, unpared, halves, old	4½@ 5
Raspberries	28 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 7½
Pecans	9 @ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request and steady. The receipts of apples were larger, and some of the stock was frosted, and was offered at $1.25@1.40 per brl. Other fruits were steady:

Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 2.00
Apples in car-lots, per brl	1.25 @ 1.60
Cranberries, per brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	4.50 @ 5.00
Southern oranges, per brl	5.00 @ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	7.50 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
California grapes, 40-lb case	5.00 @ 5.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were in active demand, scarce, and higher, advancing an ⅛c all around. Sirups and molasses also show an upward inclination. Coffees were about steady, as were also rice, soaps, starch, spices, etc. We now quote as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6⅛

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	25 @26
Maracaibo	15 @17
Rio, fancy	16¼@17¼
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16½
Rio, fair to good	15¼@15¾
Rio, common	12 @13
Rio, roasting	11¼@11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10⅝
Crushed	10½@10⅝
Powdered	10⅜@10½
Granulated standard	10¼@10⅜
Do, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	9¾@ 9⅞
Extra C	9⅜@ 9½
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
N. O. extra white	[illegible]
N. O. white	9 @ 9⅛
N. O. medium	[illegible]
N. O. seconds	7½@ 8
N. O. open kettle	6¾@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	42 @45
Prime corn or sugar	39 @41
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @37
Blackstrap	26 @27
N. O. molasses, new	45 @55

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@20
Cloves	43 @45
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was in fair demand and firm. The receipts were moderate. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	13.50@14.25
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	13.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	12.00@12.50

HIDES—Were in fair request, being easy in consequence of reports of weakness East. The receipts are fair:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9¾@10
Green cured, heavy	9½
Damaged hides	8¼
Calf, ₩ lb	14 @15½
Dry salted, ₩ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

OILS—Were unchanged. Lard was strong at the recent advance. Carbon, linseed, turpentine, and other lines ruled steady. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24½
Carbon, 110 test	14¾
Carbon, 150 test	18½
Carbon, 175 test	24
Lard, winter strained	72
Lard, No. 1	57
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	57
Linseed, boiled	60
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	55
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	50
Miner's oil	55@ 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	22½

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were in lively demand, and the bulk of the fine stock was picked up long before noon. A good deal of frozen and poor stock was on the street. Ducks and geese were also salable, but chickens were slow. Dressed turkeys ranged from 7@10c per lb, and do chickens 5@7c; ducks and geese 8@10c. Live poultry of all kinds was hard to sell. Prairie chickens were $5.75@6.00 per doz. Quail were dull at $1.25@1.50.

POTATOES—Were firm and scarce. Peachblows were quoted at 55@60c, and rose at 48@50c per bu on track. The receipts were very light, and fine stock was quoted above these figures.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.60
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.30

WHISKY—Was in good demand at 1c advance. Sales were reported of 500 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.12 for highwines.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and firm. Sales have been made lately to Eastern dealers, but at present they are out of the market. Wool is firmly held, and relatively higher in some cases than it is quoted at East. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	39@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@28
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@26
Medium unwashed fleece	30@32
Medium washed fleece	40@45
Fine washed fleece	39@42
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,842	47,035	1,076
Tuesday	6,304	51,925	616
Wednesday	6,500	53,000	1,000
Total	17,646	152,030	2,692
Same time last week	13,862	151,776	6,010
Shipments—			
Monday	900	1,627	....
Tuesday	1,088	2,053	....
Total	1,988	3,680	....

CATTLE—The market presented the same characteristics as on the preceding days of the week. Choice and extra grades, in fact anything good enough to send East, was in fairly active demand, and sold strong,—a shade higher than last week,—while low and medium qualities were quiet at barely sustained prices. The receipts were large, and embraced every description of cattle from old scrub-cows and raw-boned oxen, for which it was hard to obtain $2.00 per 100 lbs, up to extra graded steers, averaging 2,046 lbs, for which $6.60 was realized; therefore holders were prepared to meet the wants of all classes of buyers, and a large business was done. There were more choice and extra beeves than seen in the yards for some days previous, but there was also a larger percentage of inferior grades, which kept down the average. There were a number of sales at $5.25@5.75, and many at $4.60@5.00, but the larger part of the day's trading was done at prices below $4.50. Canners' stuff was in fair demand, and stockers and butchers' stock also sold fairly at about steady rates. Inferior grades sold as low as on any day of the season. Not many cattle were left over, and the general market finished firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4.75@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	2,046	$6.60	40 Colorado	1,129	$3.55
15	1,566	6.30	46 Texas	964	3.40
13	1,534	5.75	46 Texas	968	3.40
73	1,488	5.37½	126 feeders	1,081	3.37½
102	1,414	5.25	14	924	3.20
14	1,423	4.95	15	1,027	3.20
30	1,365	4.80	14 cows	970	3.10
18	1,422	5.15	46 Texas	911	3.10
16	1,382	5.00	13 stockers	885	3.00
75	1,413	4.87½	19	1,016	3.00
16	1,264	4.55	81 Col. & Tex.	953	3.00
77	1,454	4.50	119 Col. & Tex.	965	3.00
19	1,304	4.50	22 Col. & Tex.	929	2.90
54	1,240	4.50	176 Texas	879	2.90
31	1,289	4.55	108 Texas	860	2.75
40	1,246	4.50	21	1,008	2.75
72	1,271	4.40	12	870	2.70
34	1,309	4.40	10	858	2.30
31	1,316	4.40	16	967	2.15
17	1,287	4.40	22	900	2.20
14	1,074	4.30	11	750	2.25
31	1,285	4.35	90	980	2.25
50	1,323	4.30	14	998	2.25
18	1,183	4.30	15	1,013	2.00
81	1,294	4.12½	34	906	2.25
18	1,168	4.10	31	801	2.25
31	1,241	4.10	17	963	2.25
10	1,161	4.00	16	861	2.15
18	1,124	4.00	10	775	2.20
19	1,062	4.00	30	953	2.20
18	1,240	4.00	31	812	2.00
14	1,034	3.75	9	962	2.15
18	1,091	3.80	23	980	2.05
23	1,067	3.70			

HOGS—The market opened active and steady. There was a brisk demand from packers, and, although the receipts bid fair to be quite as large as for the day before (over 50,000), sales of good heavy hogs were quick at Tuesday's advance. About the middle of the forenoon there was a lull in the demand, and prices eased off 5@10c, but later in the day trade again became active, and the market finished firm at only a shade off from Thursday's closing figures, or at $4.50@4.65 for common to prime light weights, and at $4.50@5.05 for poor to extra heavy. Light hogs and common mixed lots continued dull all day, and averaged fully 5c lower than on the day before. Inferior grades sold at $3.60@4.25. Not many hogs were left over. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
191	351	$5.10	55	296	$4.80	37	222	$4.70
49	365	5.10	54	283	4.75	54	200	4.70
111	281	5.00	55	301	4.75	72	175	4.70
241	336	5.00	50	236	4.75	56	285	4.70
93	323	5.00	100	223	4.75	83	173	4.65
44	405	5.00	29	266	4.75	24	162	4.65
117	329	4.95	57	236	4.75	30	173	4.65
104	314	4.95	38	262	4.75	107	190	4.60
34	278	4.90	60	241	4.75	62	189	4.60
52	303	4.90	53	281	4.75	34	187	4.50
56	321	4.90	62	281	4.70	65	219	4.50
101	235	4.90	53	294	4.75	19	130	4.50
50	396	4.85	36	300	4.75	23	163	4.50
110	278	4.85	117	300	4.70	90	124	4.35
54	350	4.85	60	263	4.70	37	163	4.35
67	297	4.85	31	276	4.70	30	180	4.20
121	270	4.85	65	196	4.70	20	188	4.15
116	248	4.80	32	311	4.70	75	157	4.15
70	290	4.80	35	185	4.70	57	189	4.05
56	294	4.80	35	224	4.70	141	201	4.00
40	250	4.80	55	253	4.70	31	207	3.90
52	312	4.80	35	309	4.70	33	216	3.60
62	280	4.80						

SHEEP—Trade was fairly active at about former prices, good to choice grades being firm. Sales were

at $3.00@3.85 per 100 lbs for common to good lots. No choice lots were offered. Some inferior lots were disposed of at $1.50@2.00 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	90	$3.75	80	101	$3.85	85	90	$3.65
57	102	3.75	106	79	3.50	60	87	3.50
74 head		2.00	120	88	3.65	175 head		1.50
86	114	3.80	20	86	3.50	32 head		2.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 3,940. More than 100 car-loads reached the market after midday, and the greater part of such late receipts must be carried over. Good and prime steers are selling fairly at about current rates of last Monday, but lower grades extremely dull, and fully ¼c lower. Reported sales to 1 p. m. were at 7¼@10¼c for poor to strictly prime steers, and 10¾@11c for fancy do, the outside figure for a car-load of 3-year-old steers of 1,416 lbs. Exporters used 400 fat steers at 9¾@10¾c. Shipments to-day were 40 live cattle, 450 quarters of beef, 150 carcasses of mutton, and 150 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 5,270; at a shade reduction in prices a fair clearance was made; sheep ranged at $3.75@5.45 per 100 lbs; lambs, $4.75@5.75, with one car-load of Canada lambs of 82 lbs at $5.87½.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 12,900; demand fair at $5.00@6.40 per 100 lbs dressed; $4.75@5.12 for live.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 510 head through and 1,352 of yard stock. Supply good, with light demand; the offerings are not as good as last week, more common being on the market, but all were sold out at fair prices and a shade off last week; best, $5.60@5.30; fair to good, $4.25@4.85; common and light, $3.50@4.00; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.75@3.75; sales for three days, 3,124 head.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 11,950 head; Philadelphias, $4.70@4.80; Yorkers, $4.50@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 6,600 head; selling slow at $3.00@4.60.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts mainly butchers' stock, which found ready sale at strong prices; shipping cattle scarce and wanted; fair shipping steers, $3.80@4.20; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; mixed native butchers', $2.50@3.25; grass Texans, $2.50@3.25; receipts, 2,000.

SHEEP—Steady at $3.00@4.25 for fair to choice; receipts, 1,500.

HOGS—Lower and fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.25@4.30; mixed packing, $4.50@4.65; butchers' to select, $4.70@4.80; receipts, 21,000; shipments, 2,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; market dull and unchanged; no extra grades here; several cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,300; market dull and unsettled; shippers holding off; common to fair sheep, $3.00@3.65; good to choice, $3.90@4.25; extra feeders, $4.75@5.00; Canada lambs, $5.00@5.35; yards full of stock; roads leading East short of cars.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,385; fair demand, but lower prices; good to choice Yorkers, $4.55@4.70, mostly at $4.60@4.65; heavy and medium, $4.60@4.80; choice, $4.85@4.90; a few very extra at $5.00; pigs, $4.35@4.40; large supply held over.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 5,509; shipments, 4,377; choice firm; poor dull; native shippers, $3.60@4.60; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@2.75; grass Texans, $1.75@2.70; half-breeds, $2.50@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 28,788; shipments, 557; market active and firm; choice, $4.60@4.65; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.30@4.55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—HOGS—Easier; common, $4.00@4.25; light, $4.30@4.50; packing, $4.25@4.70; butchers', $4.70@4.75. Receipts, 20,500; shipments, 190.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—HOGS—Active and firm; light, $4.40@4.55; packing, $4.60@4.65; butchers', $4.70; receipts, 7,084.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—HOGS—Steady; $4.35@4.80; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 560.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The first of the fleet arrived and the rest are expected to-day. Most of the cargoes were taken through to the yards, having been sold previously. Sellers are asking more for some grades, and think Manistee or Ludington piece stuff will bring $9.00. This is probably the last fleet this year. The shipments from the Green Bay region have already ceased. Following are the cargo quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.25@ 8.75
Green common inch	10.00@11.00
Green medium	11.00@13.00
Green good inch	14.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.25@ 2.35
Extra shingles	2.35@ 2.50
Lath	1.70@ 1.75

The yard market was steady and the sales fair, considering the drawbacks of bad weather, etc. The shipments on old contracts are considerable yet. Dry stuff is quiet and firm. Below are yard quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s 9d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 47s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Evening—COTTON—Quiet at 6 9-16@6 13-16; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 7,450.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 46s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 41s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SPIRITS PETROLEUM—10¾@11d; refined, 8¼@8½d.

LINSEED OIL—£26 10s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—24¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 9d@12s. Wheat—Winter, 10s@10s 3d; spring, 8s 10d@10s; white, 9s 3d@10s; club, 10s@10s 8d. Corn, 5s 11½d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 47s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 132,000 centals, of which 97,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 2d; No. 3 do, 9s 8d. Corn strong at 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in moderate demand at 3d advance. Arrived—Wheat steady. Corn firm and a shade higher. To arrive—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm at 3d advance. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 46s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, dull and 6d lower, at 41s; short clear, 43s 6d. Tallow, 36s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Beef, 57s. MARK LANE—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn firmly held. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 28s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair demand. Corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 27s 6d@28s. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate. On passage to France and Continent—Wheat, 630,000 qrs; corn, 350,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 19,000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Irregular at 11½@11⅝c; futures firm but irregular; November, 11.74c; December, 11.80c; January, 12c; February, 12.18c; March, 12.33c; April, 12.43c; May, 12.57c; June, 12.68c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 34,000; super State and Western, $3.90@4.60; common to good extra, $4.95@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.15@5.50; extra Ohio, $5.30@6.50; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat closed less active; receipts, 200,000 bu; exports, 142,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.16; hard spring, $1.29; ungraded red, $1.18@1.30; No. 4 do, $1.12; No. 3 do, $1.23@1.24; steamer do, $1.13¾; No. 2 red, $1.26 in store, $1.27@1.27¼ afloat; steamer do, $1.24@1.24¼; No. 1 red, $1.31@1.32; mixed winter, $1.22¼; ungraded white, $1.20@1.28; No. 2 do, $1.22½@1.23; No. 1 do, $1.24@1.24½; steamer do, $1.22; No. 2 red, November, $1.26¾@1.27¼; December, $1.16¾@1.28; January, $1.29@1.30¼; February, $1.30¾@1.31¼. Corn moderately active; receipts, 180,000 bu; exports, 350,000; ungraded, 57@62¼c; No. 3, 58c; steamer, 58@58½c; No. 2, 61¼c in store, 61⅜@62c afloat; high mixed, 60½@62c; No. 2, November, 61⅜@61¾c; December, 62¼@62½c; January, 62¼@63c. Oats easier; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@44c; white Western, 45@51c.

HAY—In good demand, closing very strong at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Firm and fairly active; yearling's choice at 18@23c; Eastern and Western, 18@22c; New York State, 18@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes quoted at 11¼@14¾c; job lots, 10¾@15¼c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 93¾c; crude, 6½@7¾c; refined, 10c.

TALLOW—Firm at 6 7-16@6¼c.

RESIN—Quiet but steady at $1.80@1.85.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but steady at 45@45¼c.

EGGS—Firm at 24@29c.

LEATHER—Steady and fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weight, 23@25c.

WOOL—In good demand, closing very strong; domestic fleece, 42@53c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 14@35c; Texas, 14@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess quoted $14.00@15.00. Beef steady. Cut meats firmer; long clear middles, 7¼@8c; short clear, 8¼c. Lard less active and lower; prime steam, $9.05@9.10.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm at 14@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak at 10@12½c.

METALS—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 2 do, $1.10; November, $1.10; No. 3 at 99c; No. 4 at 86½c; rejected, 86c. Corn scarce; No. 2 at 43½c. Oats quiet but firmer; No. 2 at 32¾c. Rye stronger and higher; No. 1 at 89c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, old, $13.00; new, $14.25; January, $14.25. Lard—$8.75 cash and November; $8.75 January.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Active and firm; Western super, $4.25@4.75; do extra, $5.00@5.62; do family, $5.75@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easy; No. 2 Western red, spot and November, $1.24@1.24¼; December, $1.24¾@1.24¾; January, $1.27¾@1.27¾; February, $1.29@1.30; March, $1.33@1.33¾. Corn—Western easier; Western mixed, spot and November, 60¼@60¾c; old, 59@59½c; new December, 59¾c; new January, 59@59¾c; steamer, 55. Oats quiet; Western white, 44@45c; do mixed, 43@44c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.03.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $18.00@20.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Firm with an upward tendency. Mess pork, $15.00@15.25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 5¾@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾c. Hams, 11½@12½c. Lard—Refined, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 16@25c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 25c; limed, 20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 10½c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¼@13½c.

SUGAR—Firm; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.13@1.14.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,898 brls; wheat, 135,200 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 3,050 bu; rye, 450 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 175,100 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 874,920 bu; corn, 189,350 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Minnesota extras, clear fair, $5.35; good, $5.50@5.75; choice $5.12½@6.00; Ohio extras, $6.00@6.50; Indiana extras, $5.90; St. Louis do, $6.50; winter wheat, patents, $7.10; Ohio patents, $7.25@7.75; spring patents, $7.75@8.25. Rye flour, $5.37½@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull; closed with more demand; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.24; No. 3 do, elevator, $1.20; No. 2 red, November, $1.24 bid, $1.24½ asked; December, $1.24¾ bid, $1.25 asked; January, $1.27¾ bid, $1.28 asked; February, $1.29¾ bid, $1.30 asked. Corn quiet; old Western mixed, on track, 61@63c; steamer, on track, 60c; sail mixed, November, 61½c bid, 63c asked; December, 58¾c bid, 59¾c asked; January, 58¾c bid, 59½c asked; February, 59c bid, 59¾c asked. Oats quiet; No. white, 46½c; No. 2 do, 44½@45c; No. 3 do, 44c; rejected, 43c; mixed, 41c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $12.00. Mess pork—Old and new, $14.00@15.75. Hams—Smoked, 9½@10¼c; pickled, 8@9c. Lard—Prime steam, $9.10; kettle, $9.25.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 33@34c; do good to choice, 30@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 27@30; Western Reserve, extra, 22@24.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted at 30c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; creamery, 12½@13c; fair to good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal at 10c.

WHISKY—Strong at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $3.75@4.00; XX, $4.50@5.00; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 68@70c. Oats firmer at 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Good demand, and prices a shade higher at $2.60.

HAY—None here.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $14.00. Lard active, firm, and higher; tierce, refined, $9.25@9.50; keg, $9.75. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 8⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; canvased, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair, and prices higher; Western rectified, $1.07@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice to prime, 11¾@14¾c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 5@5¾c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@6¾c; prime to choice, 7@7¼c; yellow clarified, 7¾@8c. Molasses active and firm; common, 32@35c; centrifugal, 25@42c; fair, 37@38c; prime to choice, 41@47c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¾@6¼c.

BRAN—Steady at $1.10.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—In good demand at full prices; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@5.75; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats Ohio and Michigan, $5.62½@6.00; Indiana, $5.75@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.50@7.00; spring wheat patents, $7.25@8.75; winter do, $6.50@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 65@67c; high-mixed, to arrive, 66c; new mixed, 63@64c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 50@53c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45@46½c. Rye, $1.05@1.07.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls, 2,200 sacks; corn, 45,000 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Stronger at 11c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $5.05@5.40; fancy, $5.75@6.40.

GRAIN—Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 51¼c; new shelled, 48c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2 at 99c@$1.00. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall, 98c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00; new, $14.00. Lard in good demand at $8.50@8.52½. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $4.62½; clear rib, $7.12½. Bacon in fair demand; clear rib, $7.80; clear, $8.20.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.11.

No session of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow in this city.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.09½@1.09⅝ cash; $1.10½@1.10¾ December; $1.12⅞@1.13¼@1.13 January; $1.15½@1.15¾@1.15½ February; No. 3 do, $1.07½@1.07¾; No. 4 do, 99¼c bid. Corn firmer at 43½c cash and 47⅜@47½c May. Oats higher at 33¾@33¾c cash; 34¼c bid December; 35¼@35¾c January; 35¼@36¼c bid February; 38¼c bid May. Rye higher at 89c bid. Barley quiet, firm, and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull at $4.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Active at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.00. Dry salt meats and bacon quiet and easier feeling; unchanged. Lard nominal at $8.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; amber Michigan, $1.11; No. 2 red spot and November, $1.11½; December, $1.12; January, $1.14¾; February, $1.17; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.02; rejected 93c. Corn easier; high mixed, 46c; No. 2 new, 45¼c; old spot and November, 45¾c; January, 46c; No. 2 white, 46¼c; rejected, 45¼c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 36c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime mammoth, $4.85; No. 2 do, $4.45; prime, $4.45; No. 2 do, $4.10.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.50.

CLOSED: GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red December, $1.12; January, $1.14¾; February, $1.17⅝; March, $1.20; April, $1.21; May, $1.23.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 6,000.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Corn dull and easy; high mixed, 42½@43c; mixed, 42½@42¾c; sales of May at 46½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 33¾@34c. Rye active and firm at 92½@92¾c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 36,800 bu; oats, 12,100 bu; rye, 4,600 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 11,375 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 92,042 bu; shipments, 59,502 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 86c; November, 86¾c; No. 2, cash, 89c; November, 89¼c; No. 1, cash, 97c; November, 97c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 67,812 bu; shipments, 67,795 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 35¼c; November, 35¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Very firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 white at $1.08¾; No. 2 white, $1.04¾; receipts, 45,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat offered at $1.27 for No. 1 Duluth. Corn in good demand; receipts, 60,000 bu. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.07@1.07½. Corn quiet at 42½@44c. Oats steady at 32½@34c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn quiet but firm.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Business rather quiet to-day, but the market has very strong appearance. Cotton goods in meagre supply and firm. Prints quiet and steady. Ginghams very firm at late advance. Woolen goods in moderate request and prices steady.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Firm and active at ⅛c higher for spot; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,100; stock, 3,400.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 5,853; gross, 7,236; sales, 3,000; stock, 252,387.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude: United certificates steady at 93¾c; refined, 10c, Philadelphia delivery. The Exchange will be closed to-morrow, Thanksgiving.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 42c.

TIMELY.

This is about the time of year
That questions like this will appear:
"Dear Editor, please let me know
The fool who wrote 'Beautiful Snow.'"

Flattering a Monarch.

London Truth.

When the Emperor of Germany was hunting a few days ago in the Hartz Mountains, he fired sixteen shots at the deer, which appeared in large numbers wherever he went. In the evening the Chief Forester, who had conducted the hunt, showed him twenty-three of them dead, which he said the Emperor had shot. "Are you quite certain about that?" asked his Majesty. "Yes; positive." "Well," said the Emperor, laughing, "that's very curious, for I fired only sixteen shots."

The victim who thus relates his experience is Mr. Joseph Alber, Pottsville, Pa.: For more than sixteen years I had been a sufferer with indigestion and dyspepsia in its worst form. I used all kinds of medicine, was treated by the most noted physicians, and spent a great deal of money, but without any avail. My friend Mr. Alstadt recommended the Hamburg Drops, and, following his advice, I had not taken one bottle before I felt better, and ever since have been enjoying good health. I would recommend sufferers with dyspepsia and indigestion to use Hamburg Drops.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Mythical Character of the Alleged Treaty of Mentor.

Exceeding Formality of the Visit of the Stalwarts to Gen. Garfield.

Further Revelations as to the Payment of the Sherman Hotel-Bills by Foster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—"There are a few things that I want to say about that alleged Mentor treaty," said a prominent Ohio Republican to me to-day. "It hasn't been so long since the lordly Roscoe was here that we have forgotten how we all felt, and how he conducted himself. There was hardly a Republican in the State, of any prominence, who was not disgusted in a greater or less degree by what he considered an intentional and premeditated attempt by Conkling to snub a man much his superior intellectually, morally, and in the affections of his countrymen. Anything like such a treaty as alleged could never, by any possibility, have been made. No one was in the proper frame of mind either to dictate or sign one. Conkling had made a long speech at Warren, in which he had exhausted his fertile vocabulary in heaping eulogies upon Grant, and Cameron, and Logan; but he had only incidentally mentioned the principal character in the contest, and the one whom the Nineteenth District audience, which he was addressing, most delighted to honor. It was considered

A DIRECT, INTENDED SNUB TO GEN. GARFIELD;

and a great many of us were exceedingly indignant. I remarked at that time that I didn't see why the whole Republican party submitted to insult from a man like Conkling. That was the time when the Hancock boom was at its hight. Betting was running decidedly in favor of the Democratic nominee. We were all of us somewhat frightened. We didn't know just how much effect De Golyer and "329" were going to have. One prominent State official said to me, in a whisper, at that time, that he did wish the great Republican party would throw overboard such men as Roscoe Conkling, and meet its death, if death it was to be, as gloriously as it had lived. Warren is only thirty miles from Gen. Garfield's residence. Conkling had spoken to Gen. Garfield's old constituents. He had not mentioned the latter's name. He had not intended to visit Mentor; and I know what I am talking about when I say that it took the combined efforts of all the statesmen then assembled to persuade him to change his mind. Had there been any treaty on the tapis, he would have been very glad to go, for the lordly Roscoe is prompt to attend to business. When Mentor was reached, and a storm was imminent, Conkling, in his spoiled-boy way, did not want to go up to the General's house.

THE EXCEEDING FORMALITY OF THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW

has often been remarked upon, but the half has not been told. Gen. Garfield's carriage—containing Grant, Logan, Conkling, and Levi P. Morton—drove up, and there was a strife, which approached actual awkwardness, among these dignitaries as to who should alight first. Finally Conkling was almost forced to meet the General first. He said, in reply to a remarkably hearty 'How are you, Senator?' from Gen. Garfield, 'General, I am glad to see you.' Each of the other three said precisely the same words, with precisely the same accent. Conkling appeared decidedly ill at ease all the while he was at the General's house. Of course he did not retire to smoke, as he has a superb detestation of nicotine in any form. He could scarcely be detained until the storm had sufficiently subsided to make it practicable to return to the station. There was no moment's occasion sought or desired for the ratification of any treaty. And what was to be gained by such a treaty? Gen. Garfield had been to New York, in the incipiency of the campaign, and had not been waited upon either by Conkling or any of his intimate henchmen. Garfield's friends had given out that their champion could as well afford to have the Republican party defeated as could Mr. Conkling. The latter had, before the Mentor visit, made his initial speech in the West, and could not well change his tactics. The next speech, which was made in Cleveland the night after his visit at Mentor, contained no more eulogy of the Republican candidate than did the first speech; and from that time to this there has been

NO INDICATION THAT CONKLING HAS BEEN PARTICULARY COURTED OR CONCILIATED.

He has done his work in the campaign, and did it well. The Republican party, as a whole, pulled together as they never pulled before. It was Senator Conkling's firm opinion, expressed in a private conversation while in this State, that, in case the South carried the election and became once seated in power in National politics, they could not be routed under fifteen or twenty years. He knew very well that they would thus become seated unless a united front was presented against them by the Republican party. His own selfishness, and hope of some time being the Presidential candidate himself, prompted him to his unusual exertions in the campaign. But it is useless to particularly discuss such harmless slanders as this alleged treaty. Gen. Garfield has that royal good sense which will make him take only two things into the account in all his selections for appointments: first, to select Republicans; and, second, to select such men as are best calculated to do the work desired. There are no castes in the Republican party of to-day. Conklingites, Hayseites, Garfieldites, Grantites, are all first Republicans, and all Garfield Republicans too."

In one of the little country towns of Ohio I met one of the leaders of the Ohio delegation at the Chicago Convention. He was just bursting to tell me all about

FOSTER'S PAYING THE SHERMAN HOTEL-BILLS.

As his account was vigorous, and contained various fresh incidents, he is given space to speak:

"I knew all about that hotel business," he began, "right at the time of it; and I should have said something about it had it not been for stirring up the Old Harry during the canvass; but it can't do any hurt now, and it certainly will make most interesting reading. You can't begin to imagine what a lot of money those Sherman fellows had, or pretended to have. They offered to let me have as much as I wanted, or thought I could invest to good advantage. I refused to take a cent, for I could see that it was like throwing the money into the fire. Any-one with half an eye, I thought, ought to be able to see that the tide was against Sherman. Nevertheless, the fellows who had charge of the money-bags of the Sherman crowd kept on spending it with a liberal hand. They put up costly transparencies, and pictures of the great financier, and appropriate mottoes portraying the glories of good times. They ordered the best of wines, and whisky by the gallon. I know of one instance where four gallons of the best whisky that Chicago afforded was brought by a sturdy negro, who had

EXTREME DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ITS PROPER DESTINATION.

He first came into the office of the hotel, and remarked that he had 'some whisky dar dat had been ordered by Mr. Sherman.' He was sent up to the proper floor, and, finding no one in the room to which he had been directed, thought he would try some other, hoping to escape the necessity of lugging his burden down-stairs again. The first room at which he knocked for admission was that of Senator Logan. Mrs. Logan came to the door.

"'Is dis Massa Sherman's headquarters?'

"'No, sir,—I should think not!' answered Mrs. Logan, taking in the situation, and hastily closing the door.

"The darky, with his burden, meandered about the hotel for some time, until at last he was piloted into the general Ohio headquarters, and anchored his wickerwork safely among the more intimate supporters of the great Finance Secretary.

"Of course the entertainment of the large number of impecunious Sherman delegates from the Southern States took a great deal of money; but the impression was generally abroad that the Sherman men, backed as they were by the National banks, had plenty of it to spend.

NOBODY EXPECTED TO HEAR ANY SQUEALING

when it came time to settle. I do not know whether Sherman began to whine over the wires from Washington or not; but I do know that one of his leading adherents, who was understood to have charge of a large portion of his 'bar'l,' and who looked after the outside entertainment, etc., came to me within two hours after Garfield was nominated, and discoursed substantially as follows:

"'Now, what is to be done with all these bills that have been incurred?'

"'What bills?' I asked.

"'Why, those that have been made here in Mr. Sherman's interest,' he said. 'You see, Mr. Sherman hasn't got anything out of this, and his expenses have been very heavy any way. Of course Gen. Garfield hasn't spent anything thus far, and he has got the nomination. I think it is only fair that Gen. Garfield's friends should pay these bills.'

"'Mr. Blaine has also probably incurred a good deal of expense,' I answered, 'and, as his followers were the first to break for Gen. Garfield, it seems to me there would be full as much propriety in Gen. Garfield's friends paying Blaine's bills; and perhaps Gen. Grant's friends, as their candidate has obtained nothing, might also desire to escape some of the expense incurred. However, I am safe in saying that Gen. Garfield's friends will pay all just obligations. I have very little money of my own, but there are those from the Ohio delegation who are able to advance money in such an emergency as this.'

"The next I heard, this same fellow had been whining after the same style to Gov. Foster and certain others of the Ohio delegation, and Foster had agreed to pay the bills. I was greatly astonished at this; but

I KNOW HOW FOSTER VIEWED IT.

He said to himself, 'I won't be mean about the money feature of the case any way. They'll say all they can about Sherman being sold out, and he will feel bad enough without having to pay these bills. If I pay the money quietly, there will be no after-clap to bother during the campaign, and to injure my prospects for the Senate.' Mr. Foster never told of the payment of these bills, but it was a matter that could not be kept quiet. Too many knew of it; and, now that it is out, it is going to have quite an effect upon the Senatorial contest. People will say, whether there is any reason for so saying or not, that the whole procedure was characteristic of Sherman. There is no doubt but the Shermans are cold and grasping in their nature. They have feathered their own nests during all these years, and the people are getting somewhat tired of it."

THE COURTS.

A Wife and a Mother Disputing a Dead Body.

C. B. Farwell Sues the Owners of the "News" for $50,000 Damages.

A STRANGE LITIGATION.

A case involving a novel legal question was heard yesterday afternoon by Judge Smith. This was a suit originally began in a Justice Court by a Mrs. Clark against the Graceland Cemetery Company to recover damages for allowing the body of her husband to be taken from Graceland Cemetery by her husband's mother and interred in Calvary Cemetery. It appeared that the mother was a Roman Catholic, and her son having been buried by the Order of Foresters in Graceland, she went to the Trustees of the latter, and by representing that she was the only relative of the deceased succeeded in getting the remains. The widow then sued to recover the cost of removing the remains back to Graceland and reinterring there, claiming she had the best right to decide where they should lie. The Company claimed that in the absence of any testamentary provision or ecclesiastical court a court of chancery could not take cognizance of such a matter, and that to the next of kin belonged the right of disposition of the remains. It had been decided that if a grave-yard was taken for a public use the next of kin was entitled to damages. The Judge intimated that he thought the weight of authority was very much in favor of the defense, and he said unless plaintiff's counsel could bring some State decisions in her favor he would give judgment for the Company. Leave was, however, given to the plaintiff's attorney until Saturday to file authorities to support his position. The facts were all agreed on, and the case was submitted to the Court without a jury, for the purpose of getting a legal opinion for the protection of the Company.

DIVORCES.

William Henry Simons yesterday filed a bill against his wife Augusta, charging that she had been making merchandise of herself, and had finally left him and gone to parts unknown with another man.

Fredericke Finis brought suit for divorce against Louis Finis, charging him with cruelty and drunkenness.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to William A. Jones from Ellen Jones on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the December term of the Superior Court.

All the courts and Clerks' offices will be closed to-day.

A second and final dividend meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon in the case of the National Life-Insurance Company.

A first and final dividend meeting will be held at the same time in the estate of H. W. Wetherell.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mohr, Mohr & Co. began a suit in replevin yesterday against John Hoffmann, Emil Schoeninger, William Dodge, George and Isabella Dodge, to recover a stock of liquors valued at $2,500.

John W. Hoyt and Caroline M. Dwight filed a bill against Abraham Knisely and Richard Knisely and James A. Miller, to restrain them from using a patent for an improvement in metallic lathing, issued to Hoyt Feb. 6, 1867.

STATE COURTS.

Richard B. Appleby began a suit yesterday for $1,400 against Abner C. Loomis. William and Samuel Holbrook began a similar suit for $1,500; T. T. Burroughs & Co. one for $1,000; Reynolds, Duffy & Co. one for $1,000; J. H. Smith & Co. one for $1,500; Lesh & Mathews one for $2,116.26; E. Schumacher & Sons one for $332.20; W. H. Bucher one for $1,379.55; Jacob Weis, Sr., one for $1,000; J. H. Wallace one for $500; C. F. Cooley and J. J. Race one for $1,000; and the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company one for $300, against the same person.

Robert H. Cherry began a suit in replevin against John Hoffmann and Elizabeth Clark to recover some horses, wagons, a large quantity of flour, etc., valued at $1,500.

H. B. Lockwood and N. C. Draper sued Joseph Zuckerman for $1,000.

Charles B. Farwell commenced an action in trespass against Victor F. Lawson and M. E. Stone, claiming $50,000 for alleged libel.

Peter Heden brought suit for $3,000 damages against Simon Hein.

Miles B. Jackson commenced an injunction in trespass against Garnilla P. and Neander N. Cronholm, Michael Gibbins, Charles Hoevel, and John Mellgreen, claiming $2,000 damages.

Charles A. Winship began a suit in attachment against the Chicago Public Produce Exchange to recover $5,300. John Fleming sued the Company for $4,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Smith and Henry Svenningson were sentenced to six months each in the House of Correction, for larceny.

The further hearing of testimony in the second trial of Minnie Dixon, on the charge of murdering her paramour, Delaney, occupied all day. The evidence was mainly a repetition of that brought out in the previous trial, though that brought out by the defense was in some parts considerably strengthened. The witnesses testifying as to Delaney's cruel treatment of the defendant were larger in number and more positive than before, and her sister, Eliza Robinson, added to the story she told in the previous trial a statement to the effect that she had seen Delaney on the evening of the murder threaten Minnie Dixon with a revolver. The evidence on both sides was closed at 5 p. m., when the court adjourned to this morning, which will be occupied with the arguments of opposing counsel in the case.

Sixteen cases were heard yesterday by the Grand Jury, who found eight true bills, five no bills, and passed three. The cases were all of the ordinary jail and bail type. To-day there will be a short session, when the taking of evidence in the railroad ticket forgery case will be completed.

PROBATE COURT.

Estate of William Betts, deceased, proof of will. Letters testamentary issued to Mary E. Betts on approved bond of $32,000.

THE CALL FRIDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The match-bond cases.

APPELLATE COURT—No court.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,278, 3,310, 3,312, 3,316, 3,320, 3,332, 3,336. No 3,290, Drach v. Arbeiter Unterstützungs Vereins, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—69, 70, 73, 75. No. 68, King v. Lawrence, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Condemnation cases Nos. 4,680 and 4,728. No. 4,679, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. Hutt, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 274½, Brandt v. Gallup, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—10, 11, 12, 13. No. 9, Beveridge v. Hewitt, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set Case—Term No. 1,147. Term Nos. 1,209, 1,217, 1,218, 1,224, 1,232, 1,248, 1,249, 1,250, 1,251, 1,253.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Florence E. Hansen v. George Gay, $3,381.68.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Louisa Hirschberg v. Michael J. and Esther Driscoll, $1,098.35.

The Constitutional Amendment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Nov. 24.—Your Joliet correspondent in his communication of the 22d inst. seems to have overlooked, so far as the question of the term of office of County Judge is concerned, the following provision of the act relative to County Courts contained in Sec. 91, Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes: "The County Judge in each county shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1877, and on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every fourth year thereafter, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of December after his election, and shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified." Yours respectfully,

FRANK CROSBY.

CHIROPODISTS.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc.; Druggists have it. 25c per box

ART STUDIO.

Brand's HOLIDAY Portraits

SEASON 1880-'81.

THOUGHTFUL persons will see that it is NOT A MOMENT TOO SOON to secure sitting for BRAND'S incomparable Pictures, for it takes time to show Proofs and finish Fine Work.

HOLIDAY *There is nothing more appropriate for Christmas GIFTS than the elegant Pictures made at BRAND'S.*

Panel Photos, New and very stylish, Only $10 per Doz. GIFTS

YOUR *Your OWN Picture would, without doubt, be the MOST SATISFACTORY PRESENT YOU COULD POSSIBLY MAKE.*

Cabinets, The Finest in the world, only $6 per Doz. PICTURE

ARTISTIC and carefully-finished Portraits of many new and elegant styles, mounted and framed in every variety of rich and beautiful designs, are now on exhibition at

Brand's Studios

The Finest-Appointed on the Continent,
210 & 212 Wabash-av.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE!

A Lack of It Disease and Death.

Disease Cured! The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines!



OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR, and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TO LADIES—Special circular on Female troubles, and explaining special Electrical Appliances for cure of same, on receipt of 6 cents postage.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2, 134 Madison-st.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED

Against Dangerous, Cheap, and Worthless imitations of this article, offered under similar sounding names. The back of each genuine Plaster is stamped with the Government stamp bearing the words:

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER.

Accept no other.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 4, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN, & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1876.

MEDICATED BOUGIES.

A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicines.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

We offer $500 reward for any case they will not cure. Quick, safe, and sure cure.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. DAVID & CO., [illegible]

SHOES.

COMMON-SENSE SHOES. C. E. WISWALL & CO. 86 State-st.

OYSTERS.

Oysters 20c a Dish! Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete. BRAZELTON, 130 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS,
132 South Clark-st.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 3, and 5 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
182 Fifth-av., New York,
Will Publish Nov. 27th:

UNBEATEN TRACKS IN JAPAN. By Isabella Bird, author of "Life in the Rocky Mountains." 2 volumes, octavo, fully illustrated, about $5.00.

ALL AROUND THE YEAR; or, Verses from Sky Farm. By Elaine and Dora Read Goodale. Comprising the thirty poems issued in illustrated form in the "Berkshire Wild Flowers," with some forty additional poems. 16mo. Uniform with "Apple-Blossoms." $1.25.

The Springfield Republican says of "Apple-Blossoms": "A real literary treasure . . . exquisite glimpses of nature and childhood."

Now Ready:

THE TEACHER'S DREAM. By W. H. Venable, author of "June on the Miami," "A School History of the United States," etc., etc. Square octavo, with 15 full page illustrations, engraved on wood from designs by Farny. Cloth, extra, $2.50.

A poem so full of pictures that it would have been a waste of good material not to have illustrated it; the illustrations are beautifully drawn and engraved, and will recall personal reminiscences to all who have, either as teachers or scholars, known school life.

WOMANHOOD. Lectures on Woman's Work in the World. By the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, New York. 16mo., $1.25.

HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By Edmundo de Amicis, author of "Constantinople," "Studies of Paris," "Morocco," "Spain," etc. Octavo. With 18 full page plates. $2.00.

"A book in every sense charming."—N. Y. Tribune.

"A fascinating volume."—Chicago Tribune.

LEARNING TO DRAW; or, The Story of a Young Designer. By Viollet Le Duc. Translated by Virginia Champlin. Octavo, with 130 illustrations. $2.00.

"A valuable, carefully-prepared work, full of practical hints and suggestions."—Chicago Tribune.

ART SUGGESTIONS FROM THE MASTERS. Selected from the works of Artists and Writers of Art with reference to their Practical Value for Art Students. Compiled by Susan N. Carter, Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union. 12mo. $1.25.

"Of value and interest to both artists and lovers of art."—New York Herald.

THE WORST BOY IN TOWN. By John Habberton, with illustrations by Hopkins. 16mo. Cloth. $1.00.

"What Tom Hughes did for the Rugby boy the author has done for the American village boy, and in a thoroughly manly fashion."—New York Herald.

HINTS FOR HOME READING. A series of papers by Edward Everett Hale, F. B. Perkins, H. W. Beecher, Charles Dudley Warner, Joseph Cook, Lyman Abbott, M. J. Sweetser, Cyrus Hamlin, H. W. Mabie, and others, edited by Lyman Abbott; together with a new edition of "Suggestions for Libraries," with first, second, and third lists of 500, 500, and 1,000 volumes, recommended as the most important and desirable; forming Volume XVIII. of Putnam's Handy-Book Series. Cloth, $1; boards, 75 cts.

"We are greatly pleased with the book."—Cincinnati Herald.

"It should be in the hands of every reader in the country. . . . Its suggestions are invaluable."—Boston Transcript.

THE ROYAL RONINS. A Historical Romance. Translated from the Japanese by Edward Grey and Shiuichiro Saito. Octavo, with 38 full page designs by a famous Japanese artist, and with a very striking and attractive cover from a Japanese design. $3.00.

"A story of the utmost interest, from the clear impression it gives of Japanese feelings. The sentiments of a people are to be learned only from their literature. The present book is therefore of great importance, on account of the insight it gives into the way in which the Japanese view the moral and social problems. The illustrations by Kei-Sai-Yei-Sen are striking and attractive."—Boston Gazette.

. The above are for sale by all booksellers, and will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, FOR DECEMBER.

CONTENTS:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Herbert Spencer. II. Political Organization in general.
SCIENCE AND CULTURE. By Prof. T. H. Huxley, F. R. S.
EXPERIMENTS WITH THE "JUMPERS" OF MAINE. By George M. Beard, M. D.
THE AUGUST METEORS. By W. F. Denning. Illustrated.
THE EARLY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY WOMEN. By Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D.
METHODS IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. By Prof. S. P. Thompson.
THE MIGRATIONS OF FISHES. By Dr. Friedrich Heincke.
DOMESTIC MOTORS. By Charles M. Lungren. I. Wind and Water Power. Illustrated.
INDIGESTION AS A CAUSE OF NERVOUS DEPRESSION. By T. Lauder Brunton, M. D., F.R.S.
ORIENTAL MUSIC. By S. Austen Pearce, Mus. D., Oxon.
THE SABBATH. By Prof. John Tyndall, F. R. S. I.
SKETCH OF PROFESSOR DUMAS. By A. W. Hofmann. With Portrait.
CORRESPONDENCE; EDITOR'S TABLE; LITERARY NOTICES; POPULAR MISCELLANY; NOTES.

50 cts. per number; $5 per annum.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.

A NEW NOVEL BY LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Ready in a few days,

Simultaneously with its publication in London, by arrangement with the London publishers,

ENDYMION.

A NOVEL.

By the Right Honorable BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G.,
Author of "Lothair," etc., etc.

In two styles: 12mo., Cloth, price, $1.50; 8vo., paper, price, 75 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers
1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.

The December International Review

Now Ready, Containing:

State Support of Denominational Schools, I.—By Rev. R. W. Dale, D. D., of Birmingham, England. Author of "My Impressions of America"; "Yale Lectures on Preaching"; "Lectures on the Atonement," &c.
English Philosophy and English Philosophers.—By D. G. Thompson, Esq., of New York.
Alexander Von Humboldt in Politics.—By Karl Blind, of London, England.
Bush Life, I.—By Walter Chamberlain, M. P., of Birmingham, England.
The Drink Problem.—By Felix L. Oswald, M. D., of Cincinnati.
A Reply to Prof. Bonamy Price.—By Edward Atkinson, of Boston.
The University of Texas.—By Oscar H. Cooper, M. A., of Huntsville, Tex.
A Bankruptcy Statute in the United States.—By Judge John Lowell, of Boston.
Two Poems: "Love's Gain," "Love's Gift."—By F. W. Bourdillon, of the London Spectator.
Contemporary Literature.

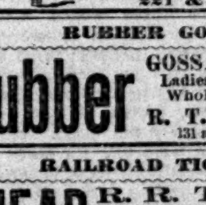
Price, by mail, post-paid, 50 cents. Subscription price, $5 a year. Agents wanted.

NINTH VOLUME NOW COMPLETE.

Price, Cloth, $3; Sheep, $4; Half Morocco, $5.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William-st., New York.

FOLDING BED.



CHAMPION AUTOMATIC FOLDING BEDSTEAD

Change of Agency from the Tobey Furniture Co. to

Holton & Hildreth,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine & Medium Furniture,
221 & 223 STATE-ST.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S, Ticket Brokers, 109 S. Clark-st. (in Gents' Furnishing Store). Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheb'yg'n, M'nitw'c, daily *9 a m
☞ Monday Boats don't leave until 7 p m
☞ Saturday's Boat don't leave until 8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., tri-weekly at 9 a m
For Ahnepee, etc., Friday 9 a m

Office & docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays except'd

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:15 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:25 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	‡ 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:05 am
aLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:25 am
bLake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:15 pm	*10:20 am

For suburban trains get local time-card at 62 Clark-st.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m.

Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	b 2:15 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b 2:50 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 2:15 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b10:55 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Elgin Express	* 9:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Byron Passenger (daily)	* 4:00 pm	*10:50 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:50 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex	§ 3:30 pm	§ 3:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	†*9:10 pm	*†6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 3:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 pm	† 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:30 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	* 10:20 pm	* 5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets Offices: 77 Clark-st. and 103 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 7:00 am	* 9:00 pm
Night Express	† 7:30 pm	‡10:10 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 22d	§ 5:40 pm	§ 9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	5:50 am
Fast Express	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:00 pm
Evening Express	† 9:40 pm	* 7:35 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:35 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:10 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:33 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 5:50 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:50 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:35 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, Fourteenth-st., just west of State-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:45 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:35 pm	§ 7:30 am

VOLUME XL.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCHLESIN[GER] AND MAYE[R]

Madison and Peori[a]

"HDKFS[.]"

Large, Special, and Impor[ted]

5,000 Doz

Ladies', Gents', Child[ren's]

Handkerchi[efs]

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTA[TIONS] and brought out expressly

Holiday Tr[ade]

☞ The following "Lots" wil[l] "CHEAP"—"VERY CH[EAP]"

1,000 doz. French Batist[e] Embroidered" Hdkfs

500 doz. Children's Lin[en Hem]med Hdkfs., "Prin[ted Bor]ders," 8c.

350 doz. Ladies' Unlaund[ried Hem]stitch Hdkfs., "very [fine qual]ity," 12 1-2c.

600 doz. Ladies' Line[n] Fancy Embroidere[d] Just think of it! only

200 doz. Gents' Linen Hdkfs., "superior qu[ality Line]n," "measuring [...] square," 25c singly, per doz. This we [believe to] be the best 25c H[dkf.] shown in Chicago.

We have for the Holidays the Fin[est] of Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Stam[ped] broidered Linen Hdkfs. ever shown

Our stock of Silk Hdkfs. and Silk M[ufflers] complete, and embraces all the newe[st] latest shades.

☞ In Gents' Hdkfs. we are al[so] show a large assortment, both in Pl[ain]

"AS USUAL,"

LEADERS of POPULAR

Madison and Peori[a]

CHOCOLATE.

GOLD MEDAL, PA[RIS]



BAKE[R'S] CHOCO[LATE]

The standard for [...] This Chocolate is [...] choicest Cocoa, car[efully] and prepared. It [...] preparation of plain [...] the market for fami[ly use]

Sold by Grocers [...]

W. BAKER [& CO.,] Dorchester[, Mass.]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence [Stores.]

OFFICE PURCHASING AND [DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,] OMAHA, Neb., [...]

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subje[ct to the usual] conditions, will be received at this [office until 12] o'clock noon on Dec. 15, 1880, at which [time and place] they will be opened in presence of [bidders, for fur]nishing and delivery at the Subsisten[ce Storehouse] or on cars in Omaha (if on cars after [...]) acceptance at place of packing), as [...] by the Subsistence Department:

One hundred and ten (110) barrels P[ork] to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

One hundred and twenty thousand [pounds] Bacon, short, clear sides, medium we[ight] ness, packed in crates, strapped, of a[bout] bacon each, to be delivered by Jan. 20[, 1881.]

Three thousand (3,000) pounds B[...] (thin breasts), canvased, and in [...] strapped, of about 100 pounds breakf[ast bacon] to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

Eleven hundred and four (1104) 5-[pound cans] (pure leaf), twelve tins in a case, stra[pped,] must hold actually 5 pounds, net, of la[rd...] 3d; price per tin and not per pound [...] be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

The Government reserves the right t[o reject] all proposals.

Blank proposals, and full information [as to man]ner of bidding, conditions to be obse[rved,] and terms of contract and payment w[ill be given] on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals sh[ould be marked] "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," a[nd addressed to] the undersigned. THOMA[S ...]

Proposals for Mail Lo[cks.]

POST-OFFICE DE[PARTMENT,] WASHINGTON, D. C[.]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be rec[eived at this De]partment until 12 o'clock noon on [...] January, 1881, for furnishing a new ki[nd of locks] and keys, for the sole and exclusive [use of the United] States through registered mails.

As the public exposure and searchi[ng ...] necessary to intelligent bidding on [...] model of a lock and key would tend [...] entirely destroy, the further utility of [...] keys for the purposes of the mails, [...] General prescribes no model or san[ple...] but relies for a selection on the mec[hanical] ingenuity which a fair competition a[nd ...] hereby invited, may develop in sampl[es ...] them.

Specifications of the conditions an[d ...] relating to proposals, samples, contr[acts, ...] as forms of proposal, will be furnish[ed ...] by letter to the Second Assistant P[ostmaster Gen]eral.

No proposal will be considered unl[ess it has] been submitted in accordance with s[uch specifications] and forms.

The contracts which may be made [...] formity to the specifications and t[he ...] posal. But the right is, however, re[served to reject] any and all of the proposals.

JAS. [...] Acting Postm[aster General.]

OCEAN NAVIGAT[ION.]

NORTH GERMAN [LLOYD.]

New York--London[...]

Steamers sail Every Saturday f[rom New York] for Southampton and B[remen.]

Passengers booked for London [...] lowest rates. Rates of passage fr[om New York to] Southampton, London, Havre, an[d Bremen, first] cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; st[eerage...] turn tickets at reduced rates. OE[LRICHS & CO.,] 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steer[age ...] North German Lloyd from Bremen t[o ...] are the only agents authorized to [...]

H. CLAUSSE[NIUS & CO.,] 2 South Clark-st., G[...]

J. W. ESC[...] 104 Fifth-av[...]

STATE LI[NE]

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belf[ast and London]derry, from N. Y., every Thursday, [...] $70, according to accommodatio[n ...] Steerage, $28.

AUSTIN, BALD[WIN & CO.,] 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randol[ph-st., Chicago.] JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manage[r.]

ANCHOR LINE MAIL S[TEAMERS.]

New York and Glasg[ow.]

ETHIOPIA, Nov. 27, noon | CIRCAS[SIA ...] BOLIVIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m | DEVON[IA ...]

These steamers do not carry cattle [...]

New York to London di[rect.]

ELYSIA, Nov. 27, noon | VICTOR[IA ...]

Cabins, $55 to $65. Excursion Ticket[s ...] Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 [Washington-st.]

CUNARD MAIL [LINE.]

Sailing twice a week to and from B[oston ...] age Tickets from Liverpool, Queen[stown,] Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry [...] Company's Office, corner Clark an[d Randolph-sts.,] Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upward[s ...]

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l [...]